

DEANE'S  
ALMANACK  
—  
1857

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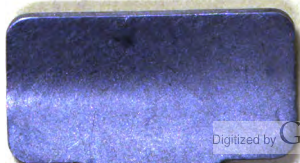
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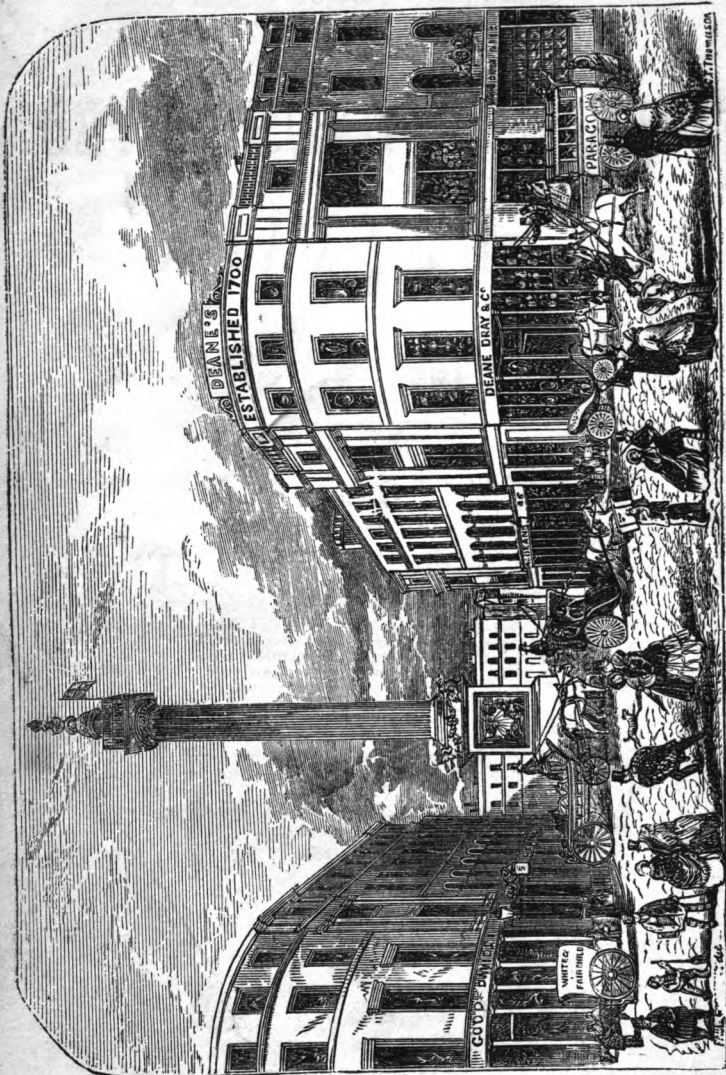






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THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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# DEANE'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK

For the Year 1857.

BEING THE  
TWENTY-FIRST OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN  
VICTORIA.

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" Father,  
My heart is awed within me, when I think  
Of the great miracle that still goes on,  
In silence round me—the perpetual work  
Of thy creation, finish'd, yet renewed  
For ever. Written on thy works I read  
The lesson of thy own eternity.  
Lo ! all grow old and die—but see, again,  
How on the faltering footsteps of decay  
Youth presses—ever gay and beautiful youth,  
In all its beautiful forms.

\*       \*       \*

Oh, there is not lost  
One of earth's charms ; upon her bosom yet,  
After the flight of untold centuries,  
The freshness of her far beginning lies,  
And yet shall lie."

BRYANT.

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## P R E F A C E.

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WE have been induced occasionally to notice in this place one or more of the leading facts which have been associated with the passing year. We shall be pardoned, perhaps, if we continue that feature in the present case.

*The fact of 1856 is the "Celebration of Peace."* Pleasantly do we chronicle the great truth. Hopefully do we persuade ourselves that for many years, at least, peace and good-will shall abound among men—that nation shall not war against nation—and that the olive-branch shall be the only sceptre of monarchical sway.

But another fact of the year just drawing to a close, and one far from gratifying, although of the greatest moment, is the discovery that our public morality is retrograding. There can be little substantial peace or durable prosperity where the tide of national virtue is at a low ebb. We have not only had opened up to us the "tricks of trade"—the unholy tampering with the poor man's food, his drink, his very medicines—but we have seen the savings of the tradesman, and the substance of the

wealthy, dragged from the fair sources of commerce and legitimate investment, and sacrificed at the shrine of cupidity and greedy gain. It would appear that Truth is forsaking us, and that we have lost that high character for probity as a nation which was once our glory and our boast. But with the knowledge of the disease, may we not hope for a speedy cure? so that Honesty and Truthfulness may again become our national characteristics.

We pass on to a more pleasant subject, and that is, the Almanack of which this is the thirteenth annual issue. Our efforts to render this at once a pleasant and profitable work have not been unsuccessful. The stories have been recognised for their high morality; the poetry eulogized, as belonging not to the lowest class in the lyric temple; the miscellaneous reading commended for its judicious selection; and the whole book received with general satisfaction. The Editor is actuated by a desire to deserve this growing success, and the Proprietors have determined to render the Editor every available assistance.

*October 7th, 1856.*



# THE ROYAL CALENDAR.

## THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.



ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne, June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned, June 23th, 1838, and married, February 10th, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III.

His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Busici, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G. Consort of her Majesty, born August 26th, 1819.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21st, 1840.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9th, 1841.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18th, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K.G. King of Hanover, only child of the late King of Hanover, succeeded to the throne, on the death of his father, November 18, 1851; cousin to her Majesty; born May 27th, 1819, married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe Altenberg, and has a son.

Mary, Aunt to her Majesty, born April 25th, 1776; married, July 22nd, 1816, her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, deceased.

Victoria Mary Louisa, Duchess of Kent, born August 17th, 1786; married, in 1818, the Duke of Kent, (who died January 23rd, 1820); her Majesty's mother.

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Dowager Duchess of Cambridge, neice of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue, George William, Augusta Caroline, and Mary Adelaide.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819.

Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born, July 19th, 1822; married, June 23th, 1843, Frederick, Grand Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27th 1833.

## GENERAL CALENDAR FOR 1857.

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1857 there will be two eclipses, both of the Sun, and both will be invisible at Greenwich.

March 25. Total Eclipse of the Sun; the line of central and total eclipse being situated in the Pacific Ocean. The central eclipse at noon will take place at longitude 154 deg. 32 m. west of Greenwich and at 3 deg. 49 m. south latitude.

September 17th. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. The line of central and annular eclipse passes through the southern part of Asia, northern part of the Indian Ocean, to the northern extremity of Australia. Central eclipse at noon is at longitude 97 deg. 48m. east of Greenwich, and at 14 deg. 34m. of north latitude.

## UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1857.

## OXFORD.

Lent begins January 14, ends April 4  
Easter .. April 22, .. May 30  
Trinity .. May 22, .. July 11  
Michaelmas October 10, .. Dec. 17

## CAMBRIDGE.

Lent begins January 13, ends April 3  
Easter .. April 22, .. July 10  
Michaelmas Oct. 10, .. Dec. 16

## LAW TERMS, 1857.

HILARY TERM begins January 11, ends January 31.

EASTER TERM begins April 15, ends May 8.

TRINITY TERM begins May 22, ends June 12.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins November 2, ends Nov. 25.

## COMMON NOTES AND ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number..... 15 | Epact..... 4 | Roman Indiction..... 15  
Cycle of the Sun .... 18 | Dominical Letter .. D | Julian Period..... 6570  
The Year 5618 of the JEWISH ERA commences on September 29, 1857.  
The Year 1274 of the MOHAMMEDAN ERA commences on August 22, 1857.  
RAMADAN (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on April 25, 1857.

## BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS.

		D.	H.	M.
The Spring Quarter begins	1857, March	20	3	45 A.M.
The Summer Quarter begins	" June	21	0	23 P.M.
The Autumn Quarter begins	" September	23	2	33 A.M.
The Winter Quarter begins	" December	21	8	17 P.M.

## FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, ANNIVERSARIES, &amp;c.

Epiphany .....	Jan. 6	Restoration of King Charles II. May 29
Martyrdom of King Charles I. ..	30	WHIT SUNDAY—Pentecost ....
Septuagesima Sunday .....	Feb. 8	Trinity Sunday .....
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday ..	22	Corpus Christi .....
Ash Wednesday .....	25	Accession of Queen Victoria ..
Quadragesima, St. David .....	Mar. 1	Proclamation .....
St. Patrick .....	17	St. John Bapt.—Midsummer D. ..
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	25	Birth of Prince Albert.....
Palm Sunday .....	April 5	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day..
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ..	21	Gunpowder Plot .....
Good Friday .....	10	Birth of Prince of Wales .....
EASTER SUNDAY .....	12	1st Sunday in Advent .....
Low Sunday .....	19	St. Andrew .....
St. George .....	23	St. Thomas .....
Rogation Sunday .....	May 17	CHRISTMAS DAY .....
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	24	

## JANUARY, xxxi Days.

"Hoary winter now

Rules like a despot on his throne of frost;  
 Verdure beneath the feathery snow is lost,  
 And whitely rears the cliff its shaggy brow."

## MOON.

3. First Quart. 0h. 13m. *a.m.*  
 10. Full Moon 9h. 7 m. *p.m.*  
 18. Last Quart. 4h. 50m. *a.m.*  
 25. New Moon 11h. 26m. *p.m.*

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.			
W.	M.		A.	M.	P.	M.
1	T	Circumcision. Irish Union, 1801	5	17	5	39
2	F	Gen. Wolfe b. at Westerham, 1727	6	0	6	25
3	S	Lavater died, 1801: aged 60	6	50	7	15
4	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Christmas</i>	7	40	8	10
5	M	Catherine De Medici, died, a. 71	8	45	9	20
6	T	<i>Epiphany.</i> Twelfth Day, O. C. D.	9	50	10	25
7	W	Calais surrend. to the French, 1558	11	5	11	40
8	T	Fire Insurance due	0	0	0	15
9	F	Royal Exchange burnt, 1838	0	50	1	17
10	S	Penny postage commenced, 1840	1	45	2	10
11	S	<i>1st after Epiphany.</i> Hilary Term b.	2	35	3	0
12	M	Sun rises, 8h. 4m. Sets, 4h. 13m.	3	20	3	40
13	T	Cambridge Lent Term begins	4	0	4	20
14	W	Oxford Lent Term begins	4	40	5	0
15	T	Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559	5	15	5	35
16	F	Death of Sir John Moore, 1809	5	55	6	10
17	S	Dr. Franklin born, 1706	6	30	6	50
18	S	<i>2nd after Epiphany</i>	7	5	7	25
19	M	James Watt b. 1736, d. 1819	7	45	8	12
20	T	Fabian martyred, 250	8	45	9	20
21	W	Agnes. Sun rises, 7h. 56m.	9	55	10	30
22	T	Vincent. Sun sets, 4h. 29m.	11	10	11	45
23	F	Duke of Kent died, 1820, aged 53	0	0	0	20
24	S	Frederick the Great born, 1712	0	50	1	15
25	S	<i>3rd after Epiphany</i>	1	40	2	0
26	M	Jenner, Vaccinator, d. 1823, aged 76	2	25	2	45
27	T	Sun rises, 7h. 49m. Sets, 4h. 39m.	3	5	3	20
28	W	Peter the Great died, 1725	3	45	4	5
29	T	George III. died, 1820, aged 82	4	20	4	40
30	F	King Charles martyrdom	5	0	5	20
31	S	Hilary Term ends	5	40	6	5

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.		MORNING.			EVENING.	
Jan.	4.. 2nd aft. Christm.	Isaiah	41.. Matthew	3	Isaiah	43.. Romans 3
	11. 1st after Epiph.	Isaiah	44.. Matthew	9	Isaiah	46.. Romans 9
	18. 2nd after Epiph.	Isaiah	51.. Matthew	16	Isaiah	53.. Romans 16
	25. 3rd after Epiph.	Isaiah	55.. Wisdom	5	Isaiah	56.. Wisdom 6
	Conver. of St. Paul.	Acts 22	to ver. 22		Acts	23

D

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.



## GARDENING FOR JANUARY.

Sow early beans and peas, also parsley, radishes (the first and third week, and cover with straw or litter), cos and cabbage lettuce. Prune apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, and raspberries. In dry weather, trench vacant ground. Make composts of weeds, road-dust, and kitchen waste. Take up endive. Put in cabbage plants. Protect tulips, and where any remain out of ground let them be immediately planted; this will apply to other bulbs. Dig and dress flower borders.

## COLD.

For every mile that we leave the surface of our earth, the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbonic gas becomes a solid substance, like snow. If touched, it produces the same effect on the skin as a red-hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero, that is 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be as hard as a rock; pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odours of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.

Such is the capacity of some minds, that they may be crammed with any amount of knowledge, though, after all, they will be learned rather than wise, lacking the power to apply their information with any profit to themselves or others, and being only intellectually corpulent, instead of intellectually strong.—*Hen. Mayhew.*

## ON THE NEW YEAR.

While midnight's chime beats deep and drear

The pulses of the parting year,  
I will not hail another's birth  
With reckless and unseemly mirth;  
By me its welcome shall be said,  
As in the presence of the dead.

A smile, the new-born year to greet,

A silent tear to that gone by;  
As blending in our bosoms meet  
The dreams of hope and memory.  
Again I hail each inmate gay,  
Assembled in the festal room—  
But some, alas! are far away,  
Some sleeping in the tomb!

A narrower circle seems to meet  
Around the board—each vacant seat  
A dark and sad remembrance brings  
Of faded and forsaken things!  
Of Youth's sweet promise to the heart,  
Of hopes that came but to depart:  
Like phantom waters of the waste,  
That glad the sight, but shun the taste.  
Of bright eyes veiled in cold eclipse—  
The balm, the breath and bloom of lips,  
Where oft in silent rapture ours  
Have clung like bees to honied flowers:  
With their sweet voices past away,  
Even like the harp's expiring lay.

But fled and gone, with all its ills,  
And dreams of good—a long adieu  
Unto the year beyond the hills,  
And welcome to the new.  
And hoping oft to meet again,  
To hail the sacred season's call,  
Thus, hand in hand, the bowl we drain,  
“A good New Year to all.”

## EDUCATION BEGINS WITH LIFE.

Before we are aware the foundations of the character are laid, and no subsequent instruction can remove or alter them: Linnæus was the son of a poor Swedish clergyman. His father had a little flower-garden, in which he cultivated all the flowers which his means or his taste could select. Into his flower-garden he introduced his little son from infancy, and this little garden undoubtedly created the taste in this child which afterwards made him the first botanist and naturalist of his age.

## CURE FOR THE ASTHMA.

Take three quarters of an ounce of senna, half an ounce of flour of sulphur, two drams of ginger, and half a dram of saffron; then mix them with four ounces of honey. Use the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, and a speedy cure will be the result.



## A DAY'S JOURNEY.

A TALE, BY G. T. THOMASON.

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan that moves  
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon ! but sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."—BRYANT.

### PROLOGUE.

MATTHIAS BARTON, the elder, Citizen and Mercer, at the sign of the "Golden Fleece," Bucklersbury, was worth half a million of money any day in the week. Every inhabitant of the ward of Walbrook knew that.

Matthias Barton, the younger, was of a far different temperament to his father, and would "soon knock down, ah, a million if he had it ; and be none the better for it. It would be a sad day if anything should happen to the wealthy mercer ; and he was very ailing." Every gossip for a mile or so around the quaint old dwelling knew all about the future fortunes of the "Fleece," or thought he did, which was much the same thing as far as either father or son were concerned :—aye, or even you, reader, or

After a time a sad day did come! Matthias Barton the elder fell ill. The cautious family physician said, "it would be a long time before he put him on his legs again." He knew well enough, Nature had grown tired of his patient, and cast him down, so that he never could get up again. So it turned out; for a few mornings after his attack the worthy London Citizen was somewhat suddenly summonsed to heaven; and he bowed his head submissively, as his spirit left Bucklersbury. His loss was much felt; for many regrets fell from his old companions, who spoke of him as God-fearing, charitable, and good-humoured, with as few sins upon his head as most men who "make money." There was, however, one grievous error in his character—the sin of that Priest of Shiloh who "had been Judge of Israel for forty years." He had left the wild will of his son to run on unchecked, so that lacking restraint it became uncontrollable as an impetuous ocean, and in its rugged course swept away all the kind and tender emotions which belong to the best part of man's nature.

Not all; for sometimes even now tendencies to good would spring up from the past; some holy recollections of his mother's teaching, as, seated at her feet, he echoed back her kind and loving words. But she died when he was a child; and her husband, older by some five-and-thirty years, had little skill in tracing out and strengthening the delicate and subtle intricacies of the young boy's intellect. True, he gave him an expensive scholastic education, accomplishments the most fashionable, and of money an illimitable supply; but the direction of his mind was lost sight of; and beyond the ordinary physical pursuits of boyhood, he grew up to manhood without an object to live for or a thing to love.

\* \* \* \* \*

Seated amongst some bales of goods, in the "Wholesale and Shipping department," was the new proprietor of the "Golden Fleece." He leaned his head upon a table, over which an oil lamp was struggling its utmost to illuminate a small corner of that huge old ware-room. The young man was in a moody humour; for the first time in his life he felt that he was alone. He knew not of his father's worth until it was too late. His impetuous temper had lost to him the kind old friends that were wont to liven up the chimney corner with genial warmth. His arrogance and insolence had weaned away from him the sympathies of each servant and domestic; and notwithstanding his immense wealth, good appearance, accomplishments, health and youth, at the age of one-and-twenty he felt himself alone. Varied and complex were the emotions that passed his brain. One moment a stream of tenderness seemed gushing warmly through his heart; the next, a base and sordid resolve as surely dried it up; and then some wild caprice usurped the seat of judgment, to be as speedily misplaced. At length, he said "What was I born for? To make money?—No! To spend it. Upon what—whom? On costly

mansions, with gorgeous galleries of unmeaning pictures, to feast the gaze of vulgar eyes, and feed the paunches of lazy serving-men. On choice viands? for sycophants to take, and praise the while, then turn their backs and sneer with curving lip and knowing wink at some more favoured host. On women? To hear a flattering tale of love lisped with soft cadence, and then be laughed at with the same voice changed to harsher notes for being fooled! There's not a woman born but what, while gazing on thee with her luscious, treacherous eyes, listens to the music of thy chinking gold, and holds her hand with nervous twitch to clutch the meanest coin, aye though it be thy very last! On parliament and place? That all the actions of my life might be recorded in the public prints,—every movement, speech, nay almost every thought, tortured by some officious pedant, or meddling garret politician, who would use me as a piece of mechanism over which he held sole sway! To consume night after night amid the lying rogues who spout of patriotism, the while they fill their coffers with money coined from human blood, by tribute, hard to pay, exacted from the struggling, and from all men poorer than themselves! On travel? To wander on from place to place, amid the jargon of unknown tongues; to eat and drink bad meats and sour wines; to gaze upon unshaded skies, unflowered meads; to grow adust and travel-weary, then home again to tell in fashionable ears of all the sights and beauties of the tour, but with an inward knowledge of nothing gained, save, perhaps, a better love of England by the change! Or should I give my time to literature, and write for fame! Vain shadow! They best succeed who play tricks with learning, like skilful street magicians amusing gaping crowds, juggle the pence from half-lined pockets, and then pass on to be forgotten. Such write for money—not fame. They bring out in strong relief the dirty and obscene, and all that is revolting: they create a morbid taste, and then administer to its cravings. But I want no money. What, therefore, have I to live for—what to care for? My father was poor, and became rich: there was happiness to him in making wealth for me. And having *that*—the great end of existence—what have I to do? I can buy art, science, woman, place, influence; every thing but happiness! Had I been poor, there might have been a chance and some credit in getting on in the world, or of winning some fair dame's hand, if any are worth having that poverty can win. I know not what to do."

A shade passed o'er his brow, as, after a pause, he continued, with bitterness—

"At least it will amuse me to pay off a grudge or two. Let me look at the account. Folio 1. Paul Tatton and Emma Myerson on the debit side. M. B., Creditor.—Folio 2. Gilbert Ashton, Debtor—a sneer at Lord Amwell's, before Kate's Grover. Note. Called me a farmer because I dealt in small kids, and laughed. Very witty! Faugh! M. B. Creditor.—Folio 3. J. Hewitt, debtor. Twenty exposures, as he called them, of my follies to my father. Creditor as before.—Folio 4. W. Bevan, debtor.—Note. Wouldn't be brow-beat by a puppy! We'll see. Creditor as per last. Here's enough to go on with; I'll fill in the Ledger another time. If I cannot be loved, I'll be feared. In business, I'll move each man and boy about like heads in a dolly-box to keep myself from getting mouldy. They shall run when I nod like imps in a pantomime. They shall *know* they have a master now."

"And know, but to despise thee!" said a gentle voice near him,

"What, then? That would be something to live for."

"To live, but not to die for. Living, your father had friends to love and serve him; and dead, his memory is held in sweetest reverence."

"Mourned outwardly by time-serving friends, with tears for wine-feasts they have lost, but with inward rejoicings that he is dead, for money that they owed him, but which, being unsecured, they'll never pay."

"Say rather that their tears are offerings of gratitude for good that he has done."

"Stupidity, not goodness. I would not waste a thought, much less a coin, on such a crawling, sycophantish herd."

"If thus upon the threshold of existence thou makest enemies of thy fellow-men, how wilt thou pass the meridian and evening of thy life?"

"I know not—care not!"

The voice said solemnly—

"Lend me thine ear, and I will tell thee. A mean and crawling thing, bound to the earth by base and grovelling passions, despised by all that's beautiful and good, slowly and surely the sins of youth will fructify, and lead to crimes of blackest phase, and thy last end shall be more painful than thy first."

"What wouldst thou have me do?"

"Thy manhood, talents, wealth, are delegated for a wise and holy purpose. I'd have thee use the blessings God has lent thee as if thy mother showed thee how."

A low, deep moan escaped the young man's lips, as in broken accents he uttered—

"Hold, I pray thee! I cannot hear her loved name mentioned."

"And, why? The counsels she gave should cling to thee throughout thy life. Thy life, at best, the journey of a day; at worst, a dark and gloomy twilight—the one opening upon a morrow of joy, the other upon one long night of never-ending gloom."

"Who art thou?"

"Thou knowest—thy friend, Conscience!"

"And wilt thou guide me, fair one?"

"An' thou wilt listen to my voice, and act upon my counselling, a greater Power than mine will direct thy steps aright."

"How shall I begin?"

"Accompanied by Memory and Imagination I will show thee of the past and somewhat of the future. If thou art wise, a future that may be averted; if obdurate, that must destroy. Wilt come with me a day's journey?"

"I will."

It was early daylight when they started.





**FEBRUARY, xxviii Days.**

" Leaving the cold, unyielding earth below,  
The rooks, companioned, on high branches  
cling,  
And lay their solemn faces to the slow  
Uncertain waftings of approaching Spring."  
" MEMOIR."

**MOON.**

1. First Quart. 8h. 20m. a.m.  
8. Full Moon 11h. 53m. p.m.  
17. Last Quart. 2h. 19m. a.m.  
24. New Moon 11h. 57m. a.m.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.		
			A.	M.	P. M.
1	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany	6	25	6 45
2	M	Purification of B.V.M.	7	10	7 35
3	T	Blasius martyred, 316	8	5	8 35
4	W	Sun rises, 7h. 39m. Sets, 4h. 52m.	9	15	9 57
5	T	Flood at Holmfirth, 1852	10	45	11 30
6	F	Fast on account of Cholera, 1832	0	0	0 15
7	S	Charles Dickens born, 1812	0	45	1 20
8	S	Septuagesima Sunday	1	45	2 10
9	M	Sir R. Peel's new Corn Bill, 1842	2	30	2 50
10	T	Queen Victoria married, 1840	3	10	3 30
11	W	Sun rises, 7h. 24m. Sets, 5h. 4m.	3	45	4 0
12	T	Custom Hs. destroyed by fire, 1814	4	15	4 30
13	F	Benevento Cellini died, 1570	4	45	5 5
14	S	St. Valentine beheaded, 271	5	15	5 30
15	S	Sexagesima Sunday	5	50	6 5
16	M	Melancthon born, 1497; d. 1560	6	15	6 35
17	T	Michael Angelo died, 1563	6	55	7 15
18	W	Martin Luther died, 1546, aged 63	7	35	8 9
19	T	Voltaire born, 1694, died 1778	8	50	9 35
20	F	Joseph Hume died, 1855	10	15	11 0
21	S	Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sets, 5h. 23m.	11	45	0 0
22	S	Quinquagesima Sunday	0	25	0 55
23	M	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792	1	20	1 40
24	T	Shrove Tuesday. St. Matthias	2	5	2 25
25	W	Ash Wednesday	2	44	3 5
26	T	Buonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815	3	25	3 40
27	F	Hare hunting ends	4	0	4 20
28	S	Brunswick Theatre fell, 1828	4	40	5 0

**SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.**

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Feb. 1.	4th after Epiph.	Isalah	57.. Mark 1	Isalah	58..1 Cor. 13
8.	Septuagesima	Genesis	1.. Mark 8	Genesis	2..2 Cor. 4
15.	Sexagesima	Genesis	3.. Mark 15	Genesis	6..2 Cor. 11
22.	Quinquagesima	Gen. 9 to v. 20.. Luke	5	Genesis	12..Galatians 5

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

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## GARDENING FOR FEBRUARY.

Make asparagus beds. Sow asparagus, brocoli (to be ready in November), beans, celery (on a slight hot-bed) cauliflower (in frames), carrots (in open weather), kidney beans, leeks, onions (as soon in the month as possible), peas, parsnips, radishes, lettuce, spinach, and turnips. Plant potatoes, shalots, and garlick. Finish pruning fruit trees; plant gooseberry, currant trees, and raspberries. Dress auricula plants in pots; transplant from pots and borders carnations. Most kinds of shrubs may be removed, if open weather. Make and repair box and thrift edgings.

## CANDLEMAS DAY.

Brand observes that "in the north of England this day is called the *Wives' Feast Day*," and he quotes a singular old custom to this effect:—The mistress and servants of each family dress a sheaf of oats in women's apparel, put it in a large basket, and lay a wooden club by it, and this they call *Brud's nest*, and the mistress and servants cry, '*Brud is come, Brud is welcome.*' This they do just before going to bed. In the morning they look among the ashes, and if they see the impression of *Brud's* club there, they reckon it a presage of a good crop and prosperous year, if not, they take it as an ill omen."

It appears from Herrick that the *Yule-tide log* may be burnt till this day, and must be quenched this night till Christmas comes again: he says,

"Kindle the Christmas brand, and then,  
Till sunne-set let it burne;  
Which, quencht, then lay it up agen;  
Till Christmas next returne."

Hearken again to the gay old man, how severely he demands the removal of evergreens of the last year:

"Down with the Rosemary, and so,  
Down with the Baies and the misletoe;  
Down with the Hollie, Ivie, all,  
Wherewith ye deckt the Christmas Hall  
That so the superstitious find,  
No one least branch there left behind:  
For, look, how many leaves there be  
Neglected there, maids, trust to me,  
So many goblins you shall see."

A contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1790, says, that "having visited Harrowgate for his health, a few years before, he resided for some time at the pleasant market-town, Rippon, where on the Sunday before Candlemas Day he observed that the collegiate

church, a fine ancient building, was one continued blaze of light all the afternoon, from an immense number of candles.

According to Catholic Prayer-books it is called Candlemas Day, because "before Mass is said this day, the church blesses her candles for the whole year, and makes a procession with hallowed or blessed candles in the hands of the faithful.

There is an old proverb which says—

"On Candlemas Day,  
Throw candle and candiestick away;"

because from Candlemas Day the use of tapers at Vespers and Litanies which prevailed throughout the winter, ceased until the ensuing *All Hallow Mass*.

Another proverb is, that if the day be fine, it portends a hard season to come; if cloudy and lowering, a mild and gentle season.

## INFLUENCE OF CHILDREN.

What would this world be really worth, if it were robbed of the hearty laugh and merry prattle of little children? What home would be worthy the name of "home," if there were taken from it those little vines which morning and night put out their little arms to climb and kiss the parent stem? What hearth would look cheerful, if around it were not those little Lares to cheat it of its loneliness and gloom? What a desert is, without an oasis—a forest, without a shrub—a garden, without a flower—a lute, without a string, so is a home without children. Who does not love little children? Who does not feel happy, when his heart-doors are locked suspiciously against all the rest of the world, in raising its windows and letting these little ones flock in, and rummage every secret drawer and cupboard, from the basement to the attic? Happy is that man who loves little children. Let him be a stranger in a strange place—let him meet with faces unknown before—let him find no heart which beats sympathetically with his own, and yet the sparkling eyes, the curly locks, the sprightly step, and the happy laughter of children, are the same to him here as at home. Their bright faces are like stars to him, ever twinkling the same wherever he goes; their gay voices are like cheerful, murmuring rivulets, or like the happy songs of birds, always sounding the same to his ears. Let him be sad—let the snows of adversity chill his better nature—and yet, let him but feel the influence of children, and his soul, like a broken instrument newly-repaired and newly strung, vibrates with softer and more melodious tones.

**SPECIMEN OF AN EXTINCT LANGUAGE.**

The following is Elliot's translation of the Lord's Prayer into the Indian tongue of New England, in 1661: Nooshun kesuqut, guttionatamunach koowesuonk. Peyaumooten kukketassootamoonk, kukkenantoomoonk nee n nach ohkeit neane kesuqut. Nummeetsuonqash ssekesuko-kish assamineau yedyeu kesukod. Kah ahquontamaiunean nummatcheougash neane matchenehukqueagig nutahquon tammounonog. Ahque sagkompaginainnean en gutchhueoonganit, webe pohquohwussinean wutch machitut. Newutche kutahann ketassootamoonk, kah menuhkesuonk, kah sohsumoonk micheme. Amen." This tongue, into which Elliot translated the whole Bible, is emphatically one of the *dead* languages. A copy of this Bible is preserved in the library of Harvard College; but there is not a man living who can read a single verse of it.

**THE MENTAL FACULTIES.**

1. The perceptive faculties are those by which we become acquainted with the existence and qualities of the external world.

2. Consciousness is the faculty by which we become cognizant of the operations of our own minds.

3. Original suggestion is the faculty which gives rise to original ideas, occasioned by the perceptive faculties or consciousness.

4. Abstraction is the faculty by which, from conceptions of individuals, we form conceptions of genera and species; or, in general classes.

5. Memory is the faculty by which we retain and recall our knowledge of the past.

6. Reason is that faculty by which, from the use of the knowledge obtained by the other faculties, we are enabled to proceed to other and original knowledge.

7. Imagination is that faculty by which, from materials already existing in the mind, we form complicated conceptions or mental images, according to our own will.

8. Taste is that sensibility by which we recognize the beauties and deformities of nature or art, deriving pleasure from the one, and suffering pain from the other.—*Dr. Wayland.*

"HURRA!" is a Slavic word, which may be heard from the shores of Dalmatia to Behring's Straits, when men are called upon for any proof of courage and valor. The origin of the word is from the primitive idea, that every man that dies bravely for his country will go directly to heaven (huraj—to paradise). Thus in the shock of battle, this cry, like that of Allah (God) among the Turks, is always heard resounding; each one encouraging himself to forget earth and despise death, by the hope of an immediate reward.

**THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.**

I am all alone in my chamber now,  
And the midnight hour is near,  
And the faggot's crack and the clock's  
dull tick

Are the only sounds I hear;  
And over my soul in its solitude  
Sweet feelings of sadness glide,  
For my heart and my eyes are full when I  
think

Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house,  
Went home to the dear ones all,  
And softly I opened the garden-gate,  
And softly the door of the hall;  
My mother came out to meet her son,  
She kissed me and then she sighed,  
And her head fell on my neck, and she  
wept

For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come

In the garden where he played;

I shall miss him more by the fire-side

When the flowers have all decayed;

I shall see his toys and his empty chair,

And the horse he used to ride;

And they will speak with a silent speech

Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—

To our Father's house in the skies,

Where the hope of our souls shall have  
no blight,

Our love no broken ties;

We shall roam on the banks of the river  
of peace,

And bathe in its blissful tide,

And one of the joys of our heaven shall be,  
The little boy that died.

**RECIPE FOR A CONSUMPTION.**

Procure of Madeira wine, two quarts; balsams of Gilead and Tolu, each two ounces; gum olibanum in tears (grossly powdered), two ounces; and flowers of Benjamin, half an ounce. Let the mixture stand near the fire for three or four days, frequently shaking the vessel which contains it; then add to it four ounces of Narbonne honey, and eight ounces of the extract of Canadian maiden hair. Shake the bottle well, and strain off the liquor. Two spoonfuls of this mixture are to be taken every four hours, in water sweetened with capillaire.

I am not concerned to know

What to-morrow's fate will do:

'Tis enough that I can say,

I've possessed myself to-day:

Then, if haply midnight death

Seize my flesh and stop my breath,

Yet to-morrow I shall be

Heir to the best part of me.—*Watts.*

**MARCH, xxxi Days.**

" Through hedge-row leaves, in drifted heaps  
Left by the stormy blast,  
The little hopeful blossom peeps,  
And tells of Winter past ;  
A few leaves flutter from the woods  
That hung the season through,  
Leaving their place for swelling buds  
To spread their leaves anew !" —CLARK.

**MOON.**

3. First Quart. 4h. 30m. a.m.  
10. Full Moon 4h. 17m. p.m.  
18. Last Quart. 9h. 3m. p.m.  
25. New Moon 10h. 28m. p.m.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.			
			A.	M.	P.	M.
1	S	1st Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima	5	18	5	38
2	M	St. Chad. Rev. J. Wesley d. 1791	5	58	6	19
3	T	Preston Riots, 1854	6	40	7	5
4	W	Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sets, 6h. 40m.	7	35	8	10
5	T	Cov. Gar. Theatre des. by fire, 1856	8	55	9	45
6	F	John Gifford died, 1818	10	35	11	25
7	S	Perpetua martyred, 203	0	0	0	10
8	S	2nd Sunday in Lent	0	45	1	10
9	M	B. West died, 1820, aged 82	1	35	1	57
10	T	Sir Hugh Middleton died, 1589	2	15	2	30
11	W	Tasso born, 1544	2	50	3	5
12	T	St. Gregory died, 604	3	20	3	35
13	F	Income Tax Continuation Bill, 1845	3	45	4	0
14	S	Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sets, 6h. 0m.	4	15	4	30
15	S	3rd Sunday in Lent	4	45	5	0
16	M	Badajos taken by Wellington, 1812	5	10	5	25
17	T	St. Patrick	5	40	6	0
18	W	H.R.H. Princess Louisa b. 1848	6	15	6	35
19	T	Le Brun born, 1618; died, 1690	6	59	7	25
20	F	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727, aged 83	8	2	8	50
21	S	St. Benedict	9	40	10	30
22	S	4th Sunday in Lent	11	15	11	55
23	M	Duke of Parma assassinated, 1854	0	0	0	30
24	T	Queen Elizabeth d. 1603, aged 70	0	55	1	15
25	W	Lady Day. Annunciation	1	40	1	55
26	T	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	2	15	2	35
27	F	England dec. war agt. Russia, 1854	2	50	3	10
28	S	Abercrombie killed, 1801	3	33	3	50
29	S	5th Sunday in Lent	4	12	4	35
30	M	Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sets, 5h. 41m.	4	52	5	15
31	T	Philip III. died at Madrid, 1621	5	35	6	0

**SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.**

	DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
March 1.	1st in Lent	Gen. 19 to v. 30.. Luke 12	Genesis 22.. Ephes. 6
8.	2nd in Lent	Genesis 27.. Luke 19	Genesis 34.. Colos. 3
15.	3rd in Lent	Genesis 39.. John 2	Genesis 42.. 2 Thes. 1
22.	4th in Lent	Genesis 43.. John 9	Genesis 45.. 1 Tim. 6
29.	5th in Lent	Exodus 3.. John 16	Exodus 5.. Philemon

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

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## GARDENING FOR MARCH.

Dig and dung; level ridges; hoe young crops; prepare hot-beds; sow and plant asparagus; plant beans, cabbages, red cabbage, sea colewort, cauliflowers, cucumbers, melons, horse radish, mint, potatoes, and Jerusalem artichokes. Sow beans (in a south border), beet, borecole, brocoli, savoy (in open ground), capsicums (in hot bed), shalots, carrots, cauliflowers (for a late crop), cucumbers and melons (in hot-beds), marjoram, major nasturtium, onions, parsley, peas, parsnips, radishes, and early dutch turnips. Plantsuckers of fruit trees, espaliers and wall trees; finish pruning vines; nail and tie wall trees and espaliers. Sow annuals; plant biennials and perennials, and sow for next year; slip auriculas; plant carnations, anemones, ranunculuses, polyanthuses, and all sorts of bulbous roots. Sow ten-week stocks, and mignonette in a warm border; prune evergreens, plant cuttings and slips of various trees and shrubs. The end of this month should not be allowed to pass before the whole of the fruit-trees are pruned; the fig-tree, however, must be excepted, as that should not be touched till the month of April. Where apricot, peach, and nectarine trees are in bloom, they should be defended from frost, if it should happen, by covering with mats. Newly planted fruit trees should be well secured from the wind. Dress strawberry beds, loosen the earth between the plants, and add a little fresh earth from the alleys.

## THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

From the maggot that leaps from a nut as we crack it in our plate after dinner, and the caterpillar that eats up the leaves of our favourite convolvulus in the garden—from the fish that cleaves the green, translucent wave, and the bird that wings the breeze of incense-breathing morn—from the lion that roams the desert wild, and the horse that tramps the battle field, or prances before the lady's equipage—up to Man, the master of them all, there is one all-pervading nervous system, progressively diminishing in a downward scale of analytic exhaustion, till it ends in a mere microscopic globule of a brain, by which they all communicate and hold their relative and inter-dependent existences, according to their various forms and needs, and types of organization, function, growth, location, and pursuits.—*Dr. Winslow.*

## PROVERBIAL RHYMES.

Little strokes fell great oaks.  
The higher the plum-tree, the riper the plum;  
The richer the cobbler, the blacker his thumb.  
Pay what you owe,  
And what you're worth you'll know.  
There's nothing agrees worse,  
Than a prince's heart and a beggar's purse.  
As a tree falls, so shall it lie;  
As a man lives, so shall he die.  
The counsels that are given in wine,  
Will do no good to thee or thine.  
Who more than he is worth doth spend,  
E'en makes a rope his life to end.  
Be always as merry as ever you can,  
For no one delights in a sorrowful man.  
Who spends more than he should  
Hath not to spend when he would.  
If a man knew when things would be dear,  
He need be a merchant but one year.  
Would you live an angel's days,  
Be honest, just, and wise always.  
If you trust before you try,  
You may repent before you die.  
There are no gains without pains;  
Then plough deep, while sluggards sleep.  
I never saw an oft-removed tree,  
Nor yet an oft-removed family,  
That throve so well as those that settled be.  
The good or ill hope of a good or ill life,  
Is the good or ill choice of a good or ill wife.  
When I did well, I heard it never;  
When I did ill, I heard it ever.  
Vessels large may venture more,  
But little boats should keep near shore.  
Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse,  
Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse.  
For age and want save while you may,  
No morning sun lasts a whole day.  
The friend of the table  
Is very variable.  
He that would please all and himself too,  
Undertakes what none could do.  
The head and feet keep warm;  
The rest will take no harm.

## CONCERNING EVERY ONE.

Wealth, ambition, and learning, are phantoms of the mind, similar, as to actual contact, to the will-o'-the-wisp, or the rainbow of nature. The avaricious are never rich enough, the ambitious desire to rise higher and higher, and the cyclopædia is too bulky for the grasp of one life. Nevertheless, all are energies of healthy minds, if temperately exerted; and it is excess, like that in wine, which constitutes their vice and disease. As practical rules, a man ought to be content who, from indigence, has secured comfortable independence for his old age, or who has doubled his patrimony; who has advanced two or three social steps over his former equals; and who is wise enough to guard himself against superstition and imposture; able to discover and assert truth; and competent to fill up his hours of leisure, by reading the best authors with intelligence and discrimination.

## QUESTIONS FOR A WIFE.

Do you recollect what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That pride was, is, and ever will be your evil genius! It is the tempter which labours incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger, when he really most required your love. It is the cancer which feeds upon those glad and unspeakable emotions you felt on the first pressure of his hand and lip, and will not leave them till their ashes corrode your affections, blight your moral vision, and blunt your sense of right and wrong. Never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will chide as well as teach him. Your recriminations will drive him from you. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem him—your softness subdue him; and the good natured twinkle of those eyes, now filling beautifully with priceless tears, will make all your own.

EPITAPH IN CRAYFORD CHURCHYARD,  
KENT.

Here lieth the body of Peter Isnel (30 years clerk of this parish). He lived respected as a pious and a mirthful man, and died on his way to church, to assist at a wedding, on the 31st day of March, 1811, aged 70 years. The inhabitants of Crayford have raised this stone to

his cheerful memory, and as a tribute to his long and faithful service.

The life of this *clerk* was just three-score and ten,  
Nearly half of which time he had sung out *Amen*.

In his youth he was married, like other young men,  
But his wife died one day, so he chanted *Amen*.

A *second* he took—she departed—what then?

He married and buried a third with *Amen*;

Thus his joys and his sorrows were *treble*, but then

His voice was deep *bass*, as he sung out *Amen*;

On the *horn* he could blow as well as most men,

So his *horn* was exalted in blowing *Amen*.

But he lost all his *wind* after three-score and ten,

And now with three *wives*, he waits till again,

The trumpet shall rouse him to sing out *Amen*.

## THE RECORDING ANGEL.

About Ben Assan—may his tribe increase—  
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,

And saw amid the moonlight of his room,  
Making it rich, and like a lily bloom,

An Angel writing in a book of gold.  
Exceeding peace had made Ben Hassan bold,

And to the vision in the room he said—  
“What writest thou?” The Angel raised his head,

And with a look made all of sweet accord,  
Replied—“The names of those who love the Lord.”

“And is mine one?” said Assan. “Nay; not so,”

Replied the Angel. Assan spoke more low,

But cheerily still, and said, “I pray thee, then,

Write me as one who loves his fellow-men.”

The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night

He came, with a great wakening light,  
And showed the names whom love of God had blest,

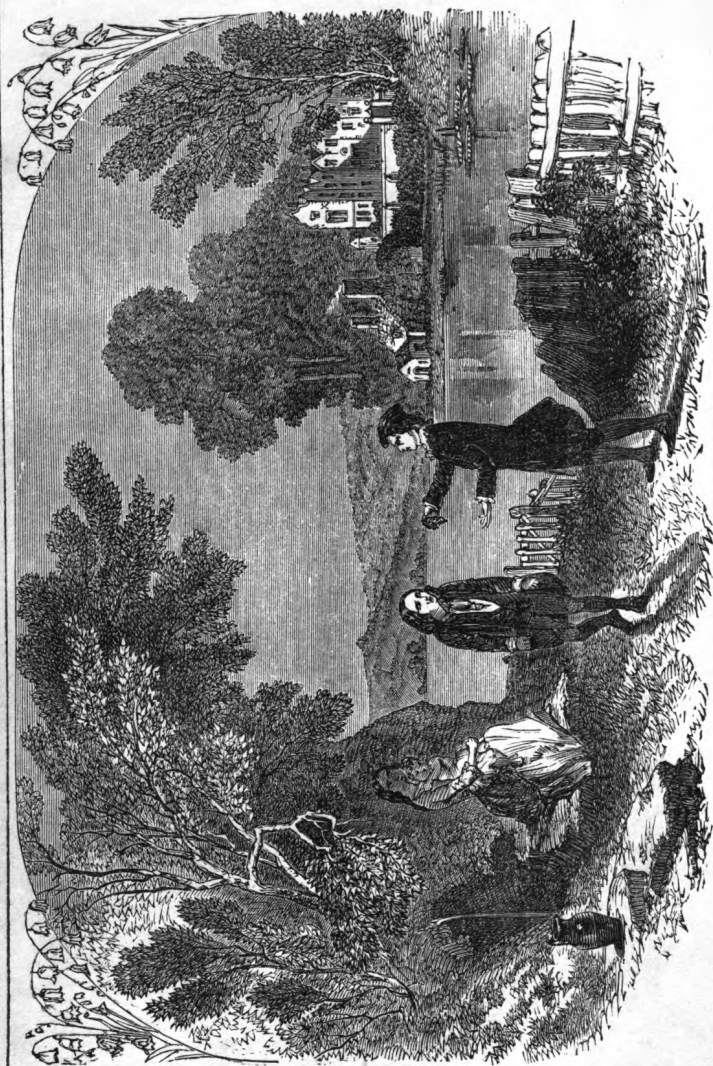
And, lo! Ben Assan's name led all the rest.

*Leigh Hunt.*

## TO DESTROY CATERPILLARS.

Calcine the branches of the vine tree;  
put the ashes to soak for three or four days into water, and with this water the plants infected with them.





“I’ll be cudgelled for something, then!”



## A DAY'S JOURNEY.

## SCENE I.—MORNING.

CONSCIENCE, with her two companions accompanied by the Mercer, started on their journey. They travelled swiftly, for they were presently far away from the city hubbub and in a beautiful country, where trees of tender green shone under the dappled light of a spring morning. Birds were singing in ecstatic wantonness in the heavens and on trees, or among the shadows of the newly clothed hedges. Odours of new-born flowers were borne on every wind, and a pure stream rippled playfully over the bright green weeds, as it wandered on into the windings of some dark forest, sparkling in the sunshine, and murmuring pleasantly as it journeyed on.

A bright smile lit up the features of the mercer, as he said—"I know this spot, for all my happy moments were spent here!"

"They were not all happy," said Conscience.

"All!" said he.

Memory pointed to a cottage enshrouded by thick foliage facing a beautiful mansion which stood on the other side of the stream.

Here a maiden, whose cheek was rosy with the breath of some fifteen springs, sat nursing her younger brother. She glanced round furtively for a moment, and then drawing from her pocket a letter, read it eagerly. She pressed it to her lips, and returned it to its hiding-place. Again she withdrew it; and her large blue eyes followed slowly every word. You could tell by that delicate blush that it was a love-letter—it might be the first. But who was the lover? Not far from her dwelling there once lived a youth about her own age, who had been her playfellow when they were children; he had been apprenticed in the great city of London, and had come back for a few days, accompanied by his master's son, for a holiday. He was the daring Lothario who had written the billet—trembling as he wrote, and blushing when he gave it her. Young as he was he was deeply in love; and somehow or other he was always close by Emma's dwelling; although Old Myerson, who was a terrible old fellow, and played fearful havoc with the sparrows, more than once threatened to shoot him, if he dared to come after his daughter any more. And as Paul Tatton was rather a weak, nerveless boy, he must have loved the daughter faithfully, thus to have dared the father's anger. It was early in the morning that Old Myerson used to go a mile or two off to milk his cows, and therefore no better time than early morning presented opportunities for Paul's stealthy visits to his lady-love. After two or three such visits—it might have been on the fourth morning—just as Paul had summoned up courage to kiss the lovely face which leant upon his shoulder, a loud shout from the other side of the hedge made him start. It was not the old cow-keeper, with his gruff voice and double-barrelled gun, but—worse than him—it was no other than his master's son.

"Well, my fine Romeo!" said he; "where's the lovely Juliet—"

'With eyes of blue,  
That shine so bright,  
With dazzling hue,  
Like stars of night?'

And—let's see—it finishes something about 'a fright,' don't it? But you know. Out with it!"

The crimson came and went on Paul's cheeks; he could have sunk into the earth; for they were part of the very lines that were in the letter which we have just spoken of. "Could she have been false and shown them to him?" he thought. "Oh, no! that could never be." While he was pondering, the intruder made up to where the fair girl was sitting, hushing the baby, who was alarmed at the sight of the new visitor.

"Well, my fair creature," he said, with all the assurance of a man of the world—"You love my friend there; very foolish of you!—he's poor, you know; never be able to marry. You'd better have me instead. I'll keep you like a lady—carriage and four—lots of servants—silks, satins, ribbons—everything.

"She don't want lots of servants and fine things; we can be happy without them—can't we, Emma?" said Paul, plucking up, for him, a wonderful amount of courage.

"I should think we could, Paul. But if he was made of gold and diamonds, I never would love him; so"—turning to the intruder—"don't come teasing me. I'll tell my father!"

"Hoity toity! who cares for you, or your father either? But I mean to woo you and win you, too; if it's only out of spite! And I'll have a kiss now."

She screamed as he approached her. Struggling for one moment with her, the next he felt his length upon the green sward, by a blow from Paul.

Recovering his feet, he pulled a purse from his pocket. "Never mind," said he—"I'll pay you out. Ted Paynter will cudgel you for half this. He will beat you, and this will break your heart!"—and he dangled the money in the eyes of the excited boy.

"I'll be cudgelled for something, then!" and, darting at the purse, Paul caught it, and flung it far out into the stream. "And now come on!" and he confronted him with tightened fists. Following up his advantage, he said—"I've a good mind to send you to find your purse. But, go on; you're nothing but a sneak, with all your money."

"Brayvo!" said a gruff voice. "That serves him right." Turning to the trembling Paul, the speaker continued, "There's something about you I like! but as for that Sir Civet there, he ar'n't no more pluck in him than a wing'd sparrow. So d'ye mind, Mr. Pomatum," he looked fiercely at the wealthy boy as he spoke, "if ever you put your ugly mug inside my paling again, I'll twist your nose off, and nail it on the barn-door, as sure as my name's Jack Myerson."

Jack had been a sailor in his younger days; now, a little past the prime of life, he was a good specimen of a rugged child of nature—had a bright dark eye, an aquiline nose, and a flowing beard. And when, with a hitch at his small clothes, standing in a menacing attitude, he said in a deep, loud voice—"There, scud off!" you can quite understand that the cowardly boy needed no second telling, but scampered away as fast as possible.

No sooner had he gone, than Paul seemed to awaken to his situation.

"I hope you'll forgive me, Mr. Myerson, for coming to see Emma; but I could'n't help it."

"Forgive you, why of course I will. Steady the boat a-bit! you're too young to think about gals in earnest. Jest wait a year or two, and then if yer a mind, rich or poor, as long as you mean right, "bright and shiney," my door shall be open to you, and my gal aint one c' them sort

to change her mind. So good day to yer. Come, Emmy, bring young Jack into breakfast."

The two lads were bound to the same mansion: but one had gone over the bridge—the other wandered round by the meadows. The former full of deeply-laid schemes of revenge for the insult he had received. The other with fears at the consequence of his temerity.

They were both staying at a mansion kept by a Lord Amwell—who, like many other noblemen at that time and since, had large estates and little money. And, as Paul Tatten's master frequently accommodated the proprietor of Amwell park with convenient sums upon fair and equitable terms, the master's son and the apprentice were invited as some courteous acknowledgment of the services rendered.

The boys sat down to breakfast that morning together, but the viands remained untouched.

Before the cloth was removed, Barton rose from the table, menaced his companion, and left the room. Paul felt sure he was going for Ted Paynter, and he was such a desperate fellow, he'd fight a whole town of boys for a crown piece; and, terribly frightened, Tatten resolved to leave the house too, and wander on to London, before his tormentor returned with the formidable champion. Nor was he long before he started. He quickly passed out of the grounds and hid himself behind a hedge in the back-lane, not knowing how to carry out his project without detection. But, as fortune would have it, an old miller came by with his waggon and team, and offered him a ride to the next town.

He quickly mounted, and threw himself to the bottom of the waggon, peering from behind an empty sack whenever he heard the wheels of another vehicle passing along the road. Soon they turned into a narrow lane over-arched with trees, every branch of which was redolent of song. Tatten listened to the sweet minstrels, whose notes were heard above all other sounds, and for awhile forgot his sorrows.

After a time they emerged into the high road, and came to a halt, where "man and beast" truly found that "good refreshment" which the landlord of the "Blue Ball Commercial Inn" distinctly advertized. But here Paul was recognised, just as he was settling for the mug of ale with which he had been regaling the miller, by his old friend John Hewitt, traveller to the house of Barton of Bucklersbury; and pleased enough he was; more especially when informed that he had finished his journey and was on his way homeward, whither he offered to convey Paul. They started for a pleasant ride; and Hewitt was taken into the confidence of the young apprentice; and showed great kindness, Paul often thought afterwards, by allaying his fears, and by not laughing immoderately at his love-tale. More than this, when they arrived in London he made such arrangements with the good old mercer that Paul was seldom afterwards annoyed by the young Matthias: who was, however, for years exceedingly embittered against Hewitt for his interference.

[The scenes we have described were connected, by Fact, with some passages in the boyhood life of Matthias Barton, the younger, which Conscience had directed Memory to accompany him through. But now the other attendant took the leadership, directing him into the dim, mysterious Future, hurrying him on with irresistible and terrible influence to the end of his Day's Journey.]

## APRIL, xxx Lays.

Mindful of disasters past,  
And shrinking at the northern blast,  
The sleet storm returning still,  
The morning hoar, the evening chill;  
Reluctant comes the timid Spring.  
WARTON.

## MOON.

1. First Quar. 1h. 33m. p.m.  
9. Full Moon 9h. 29m. a.m.  
17. Last Quart. at noon.  
24. New Moon, 7h. 14m. a.m.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.			
			A.	M.	P.	M.
1	W	All Fools' day	6	25	6	51
2	T	Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sets, 6h. 33m.	7	25	8	1
3	F	B. Heber d. 1826. Cam. Term ends	8	48	9	39
4	S	St. Ambrose. Oxford Term ends	10	30	11	15
5	S	<i>Palm Sunday</i>	11	53	0	0
6	M	Sir Francis Walsingham, d. 1590	0	22	0	47
7	T	H. R. H. Prince Leopold b. 1853	1	10	1	30
8	W	Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sets, 6h. 43m.	1	45	2	1
9	T	Lord Bacon died, 1626, aged 66	2	15	2	30
10	F	Good Friday	2	45	3	1
11	S	Buonaparte abdicated, 1814	3	15	3	30
12	S	<i>Easter Sunday</i>	3	45	3	58
13	M	Easter Monday	4	12	4	28
14	T	Easter Tuesday	4	45	4	57
15	W	Easter Term begins	5	15	5	30
16	T	Villiers, D. of Buckingham d. 1687	5	52	6	13
17	F	Dr. Franklin died, 1790, a. 84	6	40	7	7
18	S	Judge Jeffries the infamous, d. 1689	7	40	8	25
19	S	<i>Low Sunday.</i> Alphege	9	13	10	0
20	M	Cromwell diss. the Long Par. 1653	10	40	11	20
21	T	Sun rises, 4h. 55m. Sets, 7h. 4m.	11	50	0	0
22	W	Camb. and Oxf. Easter Terms begin	0	15	0	38
23	T	St. George	1	0	1	21
24	F	Louis XVIII. landed at Calais, 1814	1	40	2	0
25	S	H. R. H. Alice Maud Mary b. 1843	2	20	2	43
26	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter</i>	3	6	3	30
27	M	James Bruce, traveller, d. 1794	3	50	4	12
28	T	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	4	36	4	59
29	W	Sun rises, 4h. 39m. Sets, 7h. 17m.	5	25	5	50
30	T	Peace proclaimed, 1856	6	15	6	45

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.	
April 5. Palm Sunday	Exodus 9..Matt.	26	Exodus 10..Heb. 5 to v 11	
12. Easter Sunday	Exodus 12..Romans	6	Exodus 14..Acts 2 v. 23	
19. 1st aft. Easter	Num. 16..Acts	16	Num. 22..1 Peter	3
26. 2nd aft. Easter	Num. 23, 24..Acts	23	Num. 25..1 John	3

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

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## GARDENING FOR APRIL.

Sow seeds as last month; plant asparagus, artichokes, cabbages, cauliflowers, coleworts, beans, kidney beans, potatoes, horseradish, lettuce, sage, mint, balm, tansy, tarragon, thyme, savoy, marjoram, hyssop, sorrel, lavender, &c. Hoe advancing plants. Sow savoys. Finish planting potatoes. Plant rhubarb. Sow small salading weekly, and spinach bi-monthly. Clear caterpillars from fruit trees; lay vines and figs; lay grass turf. Sow annual flower seeds of all sorts. Keep standard roses clean from grub. Avoid sowing the seed too deep and too thickly. The smaller kinds, such as the Virginia stock, require only to be just covered with earth, and the thinner the better. Tulips will want some protection from frost at night. Plant out and sow pansies: protect stocks, asters and other tender things in cold weather. Examine the buds of rose-trees every two or three days, and destroy the grubs. Sweet peas usually succeed better when sown during this month than at other times; it is a good plan to sow in pots for transplanting. Transplant biennials, and sow others for next year's supply. Auriculas will be coming into bloom; and when the better sorts are grown, care must be taken to have them in good order, they require to be guarded from rain and cold, but must have plenty of air, and water every day or two. The soil about the roots of ranunculuses must be pressed firmly down with the hand, and where worms are troublesome, the beds may be sprinkled with lime water. Let the figs be pruned and trained, and where necessary the peach and nectarine blossoms should be protected as in the month of March. Thin apricots, where they are produced too thick. Newly grafted trees should now be often looked over. Water strawberry plants frequently in dry weather.

## NATURAL BEAUTY.

The impression of human beauty either in marble or on canvas is, to those who can feel it, a great delight.—but the living and the actual is a rapture which admits of no defining. All adventitious distinctions are nothing in its presence. The youth, barefooted on the mountains, clad in the goodliness of nature, is a true prince and peer of earth. The girl, by the spring, robed in home-spun cotton, with the light of loveliness around her, is a queen with a right divine from heaven.

## TO A CHILD.

Thy memory, as a spell  
Of love, comes o'er my mind—  
As dew upon the purple bell—  
As perfume on the wind—  
As music on the sea—  
As sunshine on the river:—  
So hath it always been to me,  
So shall it be for ever.  
I hear thy voice in dreams  
Upon me softly call,  
Like echo of the mountain streams  
In sportive waterfall.  
I see thy form as when  
Thou wert a living thing,  
And blossom'd in the eyes of men  
Like any flower of spring.  
Thy soul to heaven hath fled  
From earthly thralldom free;  
Yet, 'tis not as the dead  
That thou appear'st to me.  
In slumber I behold  
Thy form, as when on earth—  
Thy locks of waving gold—  
Thy sapphire eye of mirth.  
I hear, in solitude,  
The prattle kind and free,  
Uttered in joyful mood  
While seated on my knee.  
So strong each vision seems,  
My spirit that doth fill,  
I think not they are dreams,  
But that thou livest still.

## CURE FOR THE JAUNDICE.

Cut a ripe lemon in two parts and take out the seeds; procure as much turmeric as will lay on the end of a knife, with about five grains of saffron; put them all in the place of the seeds; then stick some cloves in, and tie the two halves of the lemon together; wrap it in a sheet of paper, and roast it for one hour in pot ashes. Take off the paper, and steep the lemon in a gill of white wine; afterwards cover it closely, and let it stand all night: in the morning, squeeze the lemon into the wine, and strain it off. It must all be drunk off before eating.—This mixture, twice or thrice repeated, is quite sufficient for a cure.

## EVERY DAY THE SABBATH.

By different nations every day of the week is set apart for public worship, viz., Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Grecians, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews.

## MAY, xxxi Days.

'Tis Nature's revel; all her works rejoice!  
 Gay laughs the landscape; all that lives is gay;  
 Light bound the flocks! the birds exalt their voice;  
 And all things shout, and bless delightful May.  
 FAWCETT.

## MOON.

1. First Quart. 0h. 17m. a.m.  
 9. Full Moon 2h. 10m. a.m.  
 16. Last Quart. 11h. 9m. p.m.  
 23. New Moon 2h. 47m. p.m.  
 30. First Quart. 1h. 11m. p.m.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
W.	M.		A. M.	P. M.
1	F	H. R. H. Prince Arthur b. 1850	7 15	7 55
2	s	Princess Charlotte m. P. Leopold, 1816	8 35	9 20
3	S	3rd Sunday after Easter	10 0	10 35
4	M	Seringapatam taken, 1799	11 12	11 42
5	T	Nap. Buonaparte died, a. 52, 1821	0 0	0 8
6	W	St. J. Evangelist. Bat. Prague, 1757	0 30	0 50
7	T	Sun rises, 4h. 24m. Sets, 7h. 30m.	1 7	1 25
8	F	Easter Term ends	1 40	1 59
9	s	Columbus sailed on his 4th voy. 1502	2 15	2 30
10	S	4th Sunday after Easter	2 45	3 2
11	M	Mr. Percival assassinated, 1812	3 15	3 32
12	T	Earl of Strafford beheaded, 1641	3 50	4 5
13	W	Cuvier, the naturalist, died, 1832	4 25	4 38
14	T	Louis XIII. d. 1643	5 0	5 15
15	F	O'Connell died at Genoa, 1847	5 40	6 0
16	s	Mrs. Hemans died, 1835	6 30	6 57
17	S	Rogation Sunday	7 30	8 5
18	M	Fox (Book of Martyrs) died, 1587	8 45	9 25
19	T	Dunstan. Anne Boleyn beh. 1536	9 57	10 30
20	W	Christopher Columbus died, 1506	11 5	11 30
21	T	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday	11 55	0 0
22	F	Robert Vernon died, 1849	0 20	0 45
23	s	Sun rises, 4h. 0m. Sets, 7h. 53m.	1 10	1 35
24	S	Sun. aft. Ascension. Queen's birthd.	2 0	2 25
25	M	H. R. H. Princess Helena b. 1846	2 50	3 10
26	T	Louis Napoleon escap. fr. Ham, 1846	3 35	4 1
27	W	John Calvin died, 1564	4 25	4 50
28	T	Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829	5 15	5 40
29	F	Rest. K. C. II. Peace rejoicings, 1856	6 7	6 35
30	s	Oxford Term ends	7 2	7 30
31	S	Whit Sunday	8 5	8 35

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
May 3. 3rd aft. Easter	Deuter. 4..Matthew 1	Deuter. 5..Romans 2
10. 4th aft. Easter	Deuter. 6..Matthew 8	Deuter. 7..Romans 9
17. Rogation Sun.	Deuter. 8..Matthew 15	Deuter. 9..Romans 16
24. S aft. Ascension	Deuter. 12..Matthew 22	Deuter. 13..1 Cor. 7
31. Whit Sunday	Dt. 16 tov. 18..Ac. 10 v 34	Isaiah 11..Ac. 19 to v 21

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

—88—

## GARDENING FOR MAY.

Plant beans, cabbages, early savoy, brocoli, lettuce, early celery, late potatoes and spring-raised cauliflowers. Prick out and thin seed-beds of young plants. Prepare fresh supplies of dung for making the last hot-beds for cucumbers and melons. Sow sweet and pot herbs; hoe artichokes; weed asparagus beds. Clear weeds from carrots and parsnips, and thin out, from four to six inches. Tie gently the leaves of early cos lettuce for cabbaging. Sow nasturtiums, radishes (fortnightly), spinach (do.), and turnips. Geraniums, fuschias, verbenas, &c., may be finally stationed where they are to grow. Dahlias that have been forced, or the old roots kept dormant till this time, may be planted, and all the beds or borders thus filled with their summer occupants. Tulips coming into bloom should be guarded from wet and strong sun light. Pinks and carnations require plenty of water; their stems must be carefully tied to sticks as they grow, and the number of flower-buds reduced. Ranunculuses also require plenty of water. Auriculas should be set in a shaded place, and regularly supplied with water. Climbers should be neatly trained as they grow, for if allowed to run wild at this season, the confusion is past remedy beyond autumn. Prune what trees you have neglected. Remove all suckers, except selected ones of raspberries. Pinch off strawberry runners, destroy insects, especially snails and caterpillars. On the first symptoms of the leaves rolling up, unroll them, and pick out the grub. Well water the plants in dry weather, at least three times a week. Examine the grafts that were made in spring. Thin apricots, peaches, and nectarines, where set in too thickly. Water new-planted trees, both root and branch. Gooseberries, currants, and raspberries now begin to ripen.

## EVENINGS IN MAY.

Perhaps the sweetest hour of a sweet season is that which precedes the setting of the sun upon a May-day. All the world is taking holiday, from the lowing herd that winds slowly o'er the lea to the shard-born beetle and the large white moth. The aspect of the sky and earth too—clear, calm, and tranquil—are full of repose. The mistiness of the mid-day sunshine is away; and the very absence of a portion of the full daylight, and the thin, colourless transparency of the evening air, afford that contemplative, but no way drowsy charm which we precede, by thought, tendency to adoration; the hour when, in darkness and forgetfulness, we trust ourselves unconscious to the

hands of God. The heart of man is but as an instrument from which the great musician Nature produces grand harmonies; and the most soothing anthem that rises within the breast is surely elicited by the soft touch of that evening hour.

## GATHERING MAY DEW.

It was formerly customary on May morning for people, both in the country and in London, to rise early and hasten to the fields and wash their faces with May Dew. In the *Morning Post* of 1791, there is a notice of several persons who went into the fields to bathe their faces, under the impression that it would render them beautiful. Mr. Pepys made an entry in his Diary, of his wife's going down to Woolwich for the purpose of gathering May dew.

## MAY POLES.

The most innocent and amusing of all May-day sports, was that of dancing round the May-pole. Of these there were formerly a great many in London; for instance, the Strand May-pole, and Gerrard's Hall May-pole; which latter was said to be the club of Gerrard the giant, whence the Hall took its name. In every parish there was a May-pole, which was regularly greeted on May-day; and, speaking of Gerrard's Hall May-pole, Stowe says, "it might be, as was the case in every parish, set up every summer before the principal house in the parish or streets," and it seems "it stood in the Halle, before the scrine, decked with hollie and ivie at the feast at Christmasse."

## THE ENGLISH NATION.

The glory and the strength of the English nation is to know how to support the truth—that is, to speak to itself and of itself. England has this in common with ancient Greece, with republican Rome. She imposes no reserve on criticism: she condemns it to no disguise; she does not reduce justice and truth to make shift by allusion. But she must know that the right to say everything, involves in it the duty of hearing everything. In herself providing her adversaries with their arguments and their evidence, she carries very little to disarm their hatred; she feels herself sufficiently strong to brave it; and, at the same time, she permits her most sincere and ardent admirers to tell her the hardest truths, with the confidence that her passing observations will injure neither the greatness of her mission, nor the solidity of her institutions.

## OLD GARDENS.

A garden was formerly an extension of the splendour of the residence into a certain limited portion of the domain—was, in fact, often used as a sort of chapel of ease to the apartments within doors; and afforded opportunities for the society, after the early dinner of our ancestors, to enjoy the evening in the cool fragrance of walks and bowers. Hence the dispersed groups which Watteau and others set forth as perambulating the highly ornamented scenes which these artists took pleasure in painting. Sometimes the hospitality of Old England made a different use of these retreats, and tenanted the pleasure ground with parties of jolly guests, who retired from the dining parlour to finish the bottle, *al fresco*, on the bowling-green and in its vicinity. We have heard, for example, that in a former generation, this used to be the rule at Trentham, where a large party of country-gentlemen used to assemble once a week, on a public day appointed for the purpose. At a certain hour the company adjourned to the bowling green, where, according to their different inclinations, they played at bowls, caroused, lounged, or smoked, as their inclinations determined, and thus released their noble landlord from all further efforts to keep up the spirit of the entertainment. The honest Staffordshire squires were not, perhaps, the most picturesque objects in the world, while thus engaged, with countenances highly illuminated,

“With a pipe and a flask, puffing sorrow away;”

but the circumstance serves to show that such *plaisances* as we have described formed convenient, as well as agreeable accompaniments to the mansion of a nobleman, who, having a certain duty to perform towards his neighbourhood, was accommodated by that arrangement of his pleasure-ground which enabled him to do the thing with most satisfaction to his guests, and least personal inconvenience to himself.

## STAINS OF OIL UPON SATIN, STUFFS, OR PAPER.

If the stain be not too old, take the burnt ashes of sheeps' bones, and put them warm upon and under the part stained; place thereupon a weight, and let it remain so for one night. If the stain be not thoroughly effaced, repeat the operation till it disappears. It is necessary to remark, that this powder, if the weight be left upon the part too long, will efface the printed characters upon paper.

## SLEEP AND SPRING.

Oh! for that sweet untroubled rest,  
That poets oft have sung;  
Like babe's upon its mother's breast,  
Or bird's upon its young;  
The heart asleep, without a pain:  
When shall I sleep that sleep again?

When shall I be as I have been,  
Upon my mother's breast—  
Sweet Nature's garb of emerald green—  
To woo my form to rest;  
Lone in the meadow, field and glen,  
And in my native wilds again?

The sheep within the fallow field,  
The herd upon the green,  
The larks that in the thistles shield,  
And pipe from morn to e'en;  
O! for the pasture, field, and fen!  
When shall I feel such rest again?

The crows upon the swelling hills,  
The cows upon the lea,  
Sheep feeding by the pasture rills,  
Are ever dear to me;  
Because sweet freedom is their mate,—  
While I am lorn and desolate.

I loved the winds when I was young,  
When life was dear to me;  
I loved the song which Nature sung—  
Enduring liberty.  
I loved the woods, the gales, the stream,  
For there my boyhood used to dream.

There, toil itself was ever play,  
’Twas pleasure e’en to weep;  
’Twas joy to think of dreams by day—  
The beautiful of sleep.

When shall I see the wood, the plain,  
And dream those happy dreams again?  
John Clare.

## LONGEVITY.

Excessive labour, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth, and intemperance, are all deadly enemies to human life; but they are none of them so bad as violent and ungoverned passions. Men and women have survived all these, and at last reached an extreme old age; but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent and irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived at a very advanced period of life. It is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance to every one desirous to preserve “a sound mind in a sound body,” so that the brittle vessel of life may glide down the stream of life smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about amidst rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care, amidst all the vicissitudes and trials of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.—*Bailey.*



**JUNE, xxx Days.**

Through the fresh garnished trees there comes a sigh  
 Of Summer, mourning for the dying Spring,  
 As if a truant angel, passing by,  
 Had waved each leaflet with her trembling wing.  
*"Memories."*

**MOON.**

7. Full Moon 5h. 22m. *p.m.*  
 15. Last Quart. 7h. 9m. *a.m.*  
 21. New Moon 10h. 3m. *p.m.*  
 29. First Quart. 4h. 19m. *a.m.*

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
M.	W.		A. M.	P. M.
1	M	Whit Monday	9 15	9 45
2	T	No Popery riots, 1780	10 10	10 40
3	W	Oxford Trinity Term begins	11 10	11 35
4	T	Gas at Charlton House, 1807	0 0	0 3
5	F	Weber died, 1826	0 25	0 45
6	S	Princess Sophia int. Kensal Gr. 1848	1 6	1 27
7	S	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>	1 45	2 5
8	M	Seven Bishops sent to the Tower, 1688	2 20	2 40
9	T	Dr. Rees (Cyclo.) died, 1825	2 58	3 15
10	W	Crystal Pal. at Sydenham op. 1854	3 35	3 50
11	T	Corpus Christi	4 10	4 30
12	F	Trinity Term ends	4 50	5 10
13	S	Metropolitan Cattle Market op. 1854	5 35	5 55
14	S	<i>First Sunday after Trinity</i>	6 15	6 43
15	M	Insurrection at Lyons, 1849	7 10	7 40
16	T	Sun rises, 3h. 44m. Sets, 8h. 16m.	8 10	8 40
17	W	St. Alban	9 20	9 45
18	T	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	10 15	10 50
19	F	Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820	11 20	11 50
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	0 0	0 20
21	S	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity</i>	0 50	1 20
22	M	Sun rises, 3h. 45m. Sets, 8h. 19m.	1 45	2 10
23	T	Mark Akenside died, 1770	2 40	3 5
24	W	Midsummer Day	3 30	3 55
25	T	Black Hole Tragedy, Calcutta, 1756	4 20	4 40
26	F	Pizarro assassinated, 1541	5 5	5 25
27	S	Dr. Dodd executed, 1777	5 48	6 10
28	S	<i>Third Sunday after Trinity</i>	6 35	6 58
29	M	St. Peter	7 20	7 45
30	T	Campbell, E. of Argyle, beh. 1685	8 10	8 40

**SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.**

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
June 7.	Trinity Sunday	Genesis 1..	Matthew 3	Genesis 18..	1 John 5
14.	1st after Trinity	Joshua 10..	Mark 14	Joshua 23..	2 Cor. 11
21.	2nd after Trinity	Judges, 4..	Luke 5	Judges 5	Galatians 5
28.	3rd after Trinity	1 Samuel 2..	Luke 11	1 Samuel 3..	Ephesians 5

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## GARDENING FOR JUNE.

Thin the cucumbers sown for pickling the latter end of last month. Transplant celery into trenches. Transplant and sow endive and lettuce. Sow radishes and small salad. Prick out cauliflowers. Sow turnips for autumn use. Clear out carrot and parsnip beds. Thin and clear red beet. Transplant leeks. Prick out broccoli. Plant, for a succession to those planted last month, kidney beans. Peas may yet be sown. It is a wrong notion to suppose that the late sorts of seeds or plants are those best suited for late crops; yet this is a practice with many excellent gardeners. The best seeds to sow, however, are the earliest sorts that can be procured; it being in their nature to grow faster than later seeds. Plant a full crop of savoys and cabbages. Sow cabbage for young winter plants. Sow radishes and spinach two or three times this month, and thin and weed that sowed last month. Thin wall fruit. Destroy snails. Plant out hardy and water tender annuals. Transplant Guernsey and Belladonna lily roots; transplant seedling carnations and pinks into a nursery bed.

## WOMEN'S LOVE OF FLOWERS.

In all countries women love flowers—in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry indicates a revolution in all the feelings. It is a delicate pleasure which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes are opened; it is the sense of the beautiful, a faculty of the soul which is awakened. Man then understands that there is in the gifts of nature a something more than is necessary for existence; colours, forms, odours are perceived for the first time, and these charming objects have at least spectators. Those who have travelled in the country can testify, that a rose-tree under the window, a honeysuckle around the door of a cottage, are always a good omen to the tired traveller. The hand which cultivates flowers is not closed against the supplications of the poor, or the wants of the stranger.

## BY-PAST TIMES.

The sky is blue, the sward is green,  
The leaf upon the bough is seen;  
The wind comes from the balmy west,  
The little songster builds its nest;  
The bee hums on from flower to flower,  
Till twilight's dim and dusky hour;  
The joyous year arrives— but when  
Shall by-past times come back again?

I think on childhood's glowing years—  
How soft, how bright the scene appears!  
How calm, how cloudless, pass'd away  
The long, long summer holiday!  
I may not muse—I must not dream—  
Too beautiful these visions seem  
For earth and mortal man; but when  
Shall by-past times come back again?

I think on sunny eyes so soft,  
Too deeply felt, enjoy'd too oft,  
When through the balmy fields I roved  
With her, the earliest, dearest loved;  
Around whose form I yet survey,  
In thought, the bright celestial ray  
To present scenes denied; ah! when  
Will by-past times come back again?

Alas! the world, at distance seen,  
Appear'd all blissful and serene,  
An Eden, form'd to tempt the foot,  
With crystal streams and golden fruit;  
That world, when tried and trod, is  
found

A rocky waste, a thorny ground!  
We then revert to youth; but when  
Shall by-past times come back again?  
*Moire.*

## HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

One candle well snuffed gives as much light as two that are neglected.

Ventilate your bed-rooms on all convenient occasions.

Old shoes make good slippers, and, although old servants, are the better for being cleaned.

Never throw rags away because they are dirty; nor preserve them in their dirty state. Clean rags often make a clean kitchen, and a clean kitchen keeps the whole house comfortable and tidy.

Brush carrots, instead of scraping them; they lose their flavor with their coats.

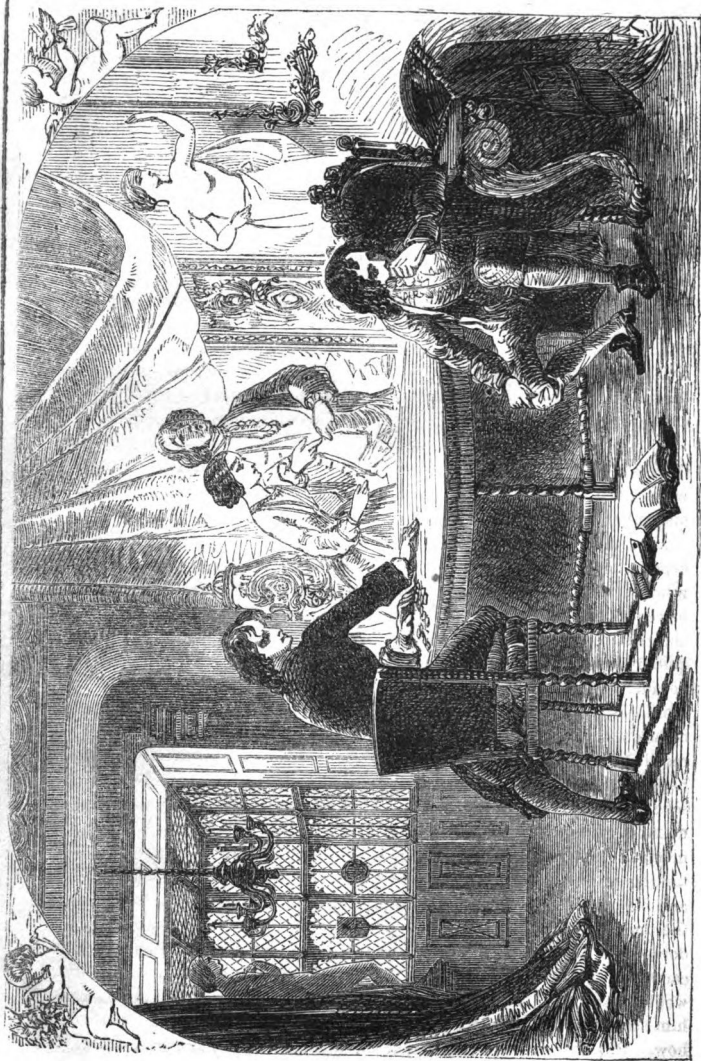
Always have linen marked and numbered, and appoint a day once a month to look through this department of the household stock.

Knives should never be dipped into hot water, which injures the handles. They may be placed upright in the water, in a mug, by which plan the handles will be kept dry.

May and June are the months when clothes moths deposit their eggs; in these months, therefore, brush your woollen clothes, and sprinkle bits of camphor in your drawers, &c.

Encourage your children to write and draw upon the envelopes and backs of old letters. By encouraging the good tendencies of children, you keep their bad ones in check.





Barton sunk into a chair. Ashton then proceeded to gather up the gold that still lay scattered upon the table.

## A DAY'S JOURNEY.

### SCENE II.—NOON.

ALAS, for Paul Tatten! His cowardly antagonist had taken a deep revenge. Grown to manhood the shame of the blow on that Spring morning had not been wiped away; and now, the wealthy young citizen (with none to control him) had means to punish his old opponent. This he did by robbing him of his soul's treasure. It was a glittering bait that was held out to the sailor's daughter, and an artfully-contrived net which caught her. Alas, for Paul Tatten and human frailty! Lost to all the pure and delicate emotions of her sex, Emma Myerson soon became an instrument in the hands of her seducer for the destruction of others; for Barton was a designing sensualist. All his thoughts were of lust; every action bore the complexion of bad passions; of passions that were never satiated; for he drank deeply and continually at the fountain in the hell of dissipation, and was the more athirst. He laughed at the woes of those he injured, and looked forward for other conquests.

Gilbert Ashton must have been somewhere about the same age as the Citizen; they had been college chums; and had assimilated in many ways when they were boys together. But a larger soul and more kindly disposition were distinctly marked in Ashton's character. He sprang from a noble family, and exhibited none of the fawning attributes of dependency, although poor and a younger son. Kate Grover, with a woman's intuitive perception, had discovered his worth. She was a niece of Lord Amwell, and loved her uncle and all his friends, save one, and that one the citizen guest, who was so frequent a visitor. Barton quickly discovered her antipathy to him, and her love to Ashton, and became the more annoyed the less the probability appeared of her being more kindly disposed towards him. He sought therefore on every available occasion, to lower Ashton in her estimation; but every venomous word recoiled upon him—every contrivance for the destruction of his rival's happiness failed. Undaunted by his frequent failures, he had laid a new scheme which was sure to work well, he thought. He would negotiate no more loans for the weak and treasureless lord, as he already held a mortgage on the whole estate; and then, when all sources failed of obtaining money, he would "play" his competitor for all that he was worth and play to win! By this means he would hold illimitable sway over the uncle, as well as destroy the prospects of the niece. The mode of doing this effectually had been a matter of some consideration. If at cards, he might bungle, and be found out; at billiards, superior skill would beat him. It must, then, be with dice. Ted Paynter could send him some that Old Beelzebub himself would lose with, and not find out how. But he couldn't be trusted to bring them. At length his creature

Emma, was dispatched for them, and although not willingly, for she was jealous of Barton's attentions to Kate, and somewhat tired of her glittering, guilty life, yet she obeyed his commands without an audible murmur.

And now, how to induce Ashton to play?

\* \* \* \* \*

A dreamy stillness, broken only by the sleepy murmurings of the not far distant stream, hung around the family mansion of the Amwells. The dry, hot sun penetrated the furthestmost recesses of each wooded walk: and its inmates and visitors sought the long dining-room for cool and comfort.

Shortly cards were introduced. Lord Amwell never played cards by daylight—"It's a naughty waste of time," he said; "and as billiards are too fatiguing, while my lady takes her nap, Kate and I will read, and leave you gentlemen to amuse yourselves with cards, or in any way you please." The speaker smiled pleasantly.

As Lord Amwell moved away, Barton suggested "Dice;" and was surprised at the readiness with which Ashton agreed to play with them. They were quickly produced, for two sets had arrived that morning, and the two young men were speedily at play. They commenced for small sums, and Ashton was uniformly successful.

"This is slow work," said Barton; "One throw for a hundred! What do you say?"

"As you please."

"Ten!" called Barton, with a sardonic grin.

"Twelve," said Ashton, calmly.

A shadow clouded the features of the citizen. "Again!" said he. "Here, make it a thousand!"

"Agreed. Twelve!" cried Ashton. An oath fell from the lips of the citizen, as he picked up the dice after again throwing two fives.

Still they kept on. Barton, feverish and wild with excitement; Ashton as cool and collected as when he first begun. The former losing with every cast of the die, the latter rolling up gold and notes at each fresh encounter.

"Lend me a thousand or two, my Lord!" said Barton, authoritatively, turning to Lucy's uncle, when he had lost all his available means.

"My dear boy," said the nobleman, who was vain and effeminate, but had a kind heart of his own—"I requested you not to commit this vile folly; but you would have your way, you know. It is very naughty and ridiculous of you. What would the old gentleman say, if he were alive, and could see his friend, your servant, aiding his mad-brained boy, eh?"

"Death and ———!"

"Pah! pah! no naughty words, I pray. And if you promise never to play after to day at this vulgar game, I'll lend you what I can; and, as to security"—

"Your own is good enough, I suppose! Here is the key of my escritoire. You'll find sufficient there for all my wants, or fifty such."

"Well, don't get into a naughty passion! I"—

An oath interrupted the conclusion of the baronet's observations.

They played on with the same results, until the baronet refused to be responsible for more money, and the winner to play.

"You've robbed me! Swindler!" shouted Barton.

Ashton started to his feet; and darted a glance as of lightning towards Barton, who had sunk in a chair, overcome by contending passions. He then proceeded to gather up the gold that still lay scattered on the table.

"You will pardon him, Kate; and you, my lord. He has really lost so much, and so *very* unexpectedly," said Ashton, emphatically.

"How—liar?" said the Mercer.

"Why, Matthew!" said the baronet—"this is really very bad of you. I cannot allow such shocking behaviour in my house—*my* house, you know, Matthew. It is disgraceful, very."

Barton started to his feet. "See!" said he, "the dice are loaded!"—and he twirled one with his fingers, and eagerly watched the subsidence of its gyrations.

"Yes!" said Ashton, coolly, "I believe they are; but Paynter must have mistaken your directions. We will inquire into his carelessness;" and he reached to the bell-pull. On the appearance of the footman—"Bring up this gentleman's friend," he said.

Barton was excited. Presently, as the door opened, and a lady, sumptuously dressed, glided into the centre of the room, he uttered a low groan.

"Betrayed, and by you!" he cried.

"Why not by me? Betrayed by you, and now despised, I'll track you, step by step, and thwart each scheme. I'll be your living curse, till the black night of reckoning comes. You thought me your tool and servant: I *am* your mistress, and you my slave."

Barton darted to the door, and quickly descended the winding staircase that led into the garden.

He turned down the avenue of chestnut-trees that led to a bye-path from the house. As he approached its termination, he was suddenly confronted by a huge man, with bushy brows and flashing eyes. The abruptness with which he presented himself caused a shriek from Barton, who knew him well enough, and why he was there. But there was no present need for fear. The intruder made way for him; and in a deep voice exclaimed—"It is not time!" Barton shuddered and passed on.

JULY, *xxxi* Days.

On every hand the lusty happy shout  
Of sunburnt labour greets us as we pass ;  
While laughing maidens toss the hay about,  
Nor heed the sweet death-breathings of the  
grass. M.

## MOON.

7. Full Moon 6h. 43m. *a.m.*  
14. Last Quart. 12h. 56m. *p.m.*  
21. New Moon 6h. 12m. *a.m.*  
29. First Quart. 9h. 14m. *p.m.*

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.			
W.	M.		A.	M.	P.	M.
1	W	Sun rises, 3h. 49m. Sets, 8h. 17m.	9	10	9	35
2	T	Visit. B. V. M. Sir R. Peel d. 1850	10	5	10	35
3	F	Dog days begin	11	5	11	37
4	S	Liverpool and Birm. Railw. op. 1837	0	0	0	8
5	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity</i>	0	33	0	58
6	M	Granville Sharp died, 1813	1	21	1	43
7	T	Thomas à Beckett	2	5	2	20
8	W	Duke of Cambridge died, 1850	2	45	3	5
9	T	Entry of the Guards into Lond. 1856	3	22	3	40
10	F	Cambridge Easter Term ends	4	0	4	20
11	S	Oxford and Trinity term ends	4	40	4	58
12	S	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity</i>	5	15	5	40
13	M	Murat assassinated, 1793	6	0	6	23
14	T	Philip II. died, 1223	6	50	7	11
15	W	St. Swithin	7	37	8	5
16	T	Sun rises, 4h. 3m. Sets, 8h. 8m.	8	35	9	10
17	F	Peter III. died, 1762	9	40	10	15
18	S	Petrarch died, 1574	10	55	11	35
19	S	<i>Sixth Sunday after Trinity</i>	0	0	0	10
20	M	John Playfair died, 1819	0	45	1	15
21	T	Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403	1	45	2	10
22	W	King of Rome died, 1832	2	37	3	0
23	T	Origin of newspapers, 1588	3	22	3	45
24	F	Nelson lost his arm at Santa Cruz,	4	5	4	23
25	S	St. James [1797	4	45	5	0
26	S	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5	20	5	39
27	M	Strike of London Cabmen, 1853	5	57	6	15
28	T	Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beh. 1640	6	30	6	50
29	W	Sun rises, 4h. 19m. Sets, 7h. 51m.	7	10	7	30
30	T	Thomas Gray died, 1771	7	55	8	25
31	F	Richard Savage died, 1743	8	57	9	33

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
July 5. 4th after Trinity	1 Sam.	12..Luke	17   1 Sam.	13..Coloss.	1
12. 5th after Trinity	1 Sam.	15..Luke	24   1 Sam.	17..1 Thess.	4
19. 6th after Trinity	2 Sam.	12..John	7   2 Sam.	19..1 Tim.	4
26. 7th after Trinity	2 Sam.	21..John	14   2 Sam.	24..Titus	



## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.



## GARDENING FOR JULY.

Dig and dung vacant ground. Sow main crops for autumn and winter; sow turnips, colewort, endive, spinach, carrots, cabbages, and radishes. Plant, for autumnal succession, savoys, broccoli, colewort, cabbage, celery, endive, leeks, lettuce, and cauliflowers. Destroy weeds. Hoe earth in dry weather, to the stems of young peas, beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, borecole, savoys, celery, kidney beans, &c. Gather herbs for drying and distilling. Finish thinning the main crop of carrots. Plant principal crop of celery in trenches. Make mushroom beds for autumn produce. Thin and weed onions. Dig potatoes for use. Sow the last crops of peas. Bring out curious annuals from frames. Layer carnations and double sweet-williams in the early part of the month. Transplant seedling auriculas and polyanthus. Trim flower shrubs and evergreens.

## COACHES.

The use of coaches was introduced in England by Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel, A.D. 1580; before which time Queen Elizabeth on public occasions rode behind her chamberlain, and she in her old age, according to Wilson, used reluctantly such an effeminate conveyance. They were at first drawn by only two horses, "but," says the same author, "the rest crept in by degrees, as men at first ventured to sea." It was Buckingham, the favourite, who (about 1619) began to have them drawn by six horses, which, as another historian says, "was wondered at as a novelty, and imputed to him as a mastering pride." Before that time, ladies chiefly rode on horseback, either single, on their palfreys, or double, behind some person, on a pillion. In the year 1672, at which period throughout the kingdom, there were only six stage coaches constantly running, a pamphlet was written and published by Mr. John Cresset, of the Charter-house, urging their suppression. Amongst the grave reasons for their discontinuance the author says, "These stage coaches make gentlemen come to London on every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do, but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who rather than come such long journeys on horseback would stay at home. Then, when they come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure as makes them uneasy ever after."

## A THUNDERSTORM.

A thunderstorm!—the eloquence of heaven,  
When every cloud is from its slumber driven,—  
Who hath not paused beneath its hollow groan,  
And felt Omnipotence around him thrown?  
With what a gloom the ushering scene appears!  
The leaves all shivering with expectant fears,  
The waters curling with a fellow dread,  
A veiling fervour round creation spread,  
And, last, the heavy rain's reluctant shower,  
With big drops patt'ring on the tree and bower,  
While wizard shapes the bowing sky deform,—  
All mark the coming of the thunderstorm!  
Oh! now to be alone on some still height,  
Where heaven's black curtains hang before the sight,  
And watch the swollen clouds their bosoms clash,  
While fleet and far the lightning-daggers flash,—  
Like rocks in battle, o'er the ocean's bed,  
While the dash'd billows foam around their head!—  
To mark the caverns of the sky disclose  
The furnace-flames that in their wombs repose,  
And see the fiery arrows fall and rise,  
In dizzy chase along the rattling skies!  
How stirs the spirit while the thunders roll,  
And some vast Presence rocks from pole to pole!

R. Montgomery.

## THE WORLD.

The world is a sea, and life and death are its ebbing and flowing. Wars are the storms which agitate and toss it into fury and faction. The tongues of its enraged inhabitants are then as the noise of many waters. Peace is the calm which succeeds the tempest, and hushes the billows of interest and passion to rest. Prosperity is the sun whose beams produce plenty and comfort. Adversity is a portentous cloud, impregnated with discontent, and often bursts into a torrent of desolation and destruction.

## GREASE SPOTS UPON SILK.

Take some ether and wash the soiled part, when the grease will disappear.

## THE POET.

There was once a poet, who wrote—for fame. But it came not. He toiled on—suffered—loved—married—grew in years—became poor—was forced to work with his hands; but continued to write. He met with no support—no encouragement—no praise. Men laughed at him. It is no new thing. Poets a hundred, nay, a thousand years ago, were thought to be behind their time, too childish for the day they lived in—and were treated accordingly. And indeed, he was childish, as it might be called: he did many silly things, and left many wise things undone; and though some loved him, none looked up to him. He wrote; his heart fainted, but he wrote—poetry. He spread the sails of his soul on a dusty desert. They failed to advance the helpless barque over the sands of life. He gave his genius over unto death. He hoped to be understood some other time; thought that to die might mitigate the rigour of a just censure, and bring asperity softened to his grave. But even a grave was grudgingly afforded him. A few sods were cut, laid over the mound his body had presumed to raise in the churchyard—and trodden down. His family had loved him, and wished to think his merit great. But with his family his name ceased. His son had no son; or, if he had, he was down among the poor, and lost sight of. Times went by. Revolutions uprooted empires—and did more: they shook the minds of men. New systems and new sentiments arose with new races. There was a feeling for and with genius. And then some one stumbled upon the writings of the poet; and pored surprised over them—and wept; and showed them to others, who wept also. And there was a wonder where they had been hid all this time. And then inquiry after the writer was set on foot; and all marvelled that so little information could be collected concerning him. His grave was discovered at last—with difficulty; for it was nearly trodden out: and people flocked about it, and whispered. And pilgrims—great intellects—came from afar, and knelt upon it. And his haunts—the little chambers of the anguish of his soul—were entered on tiptoe, and the lips of the gifted and of the beautiful pronounced his name with rapture, and strong men trembled before his memory. And people found in his poems some words descriptive of him self—obscure, humble, and vague enough; for indeed he had no outward comeliness; but on this hint they wrought out an imaginary portrait, a model of manly beauty; and ideal statues were raised in his honor, of godlike proportions; for art insensibly adopts the outline of the soul to reconstruct the body upon, forecasting

the resurrection of the dead. And his nation entered his name on the muster-roll of its glory; and other nations envied it on that account. And his writings spread to the ends of the earth, and sunk to the depths of the heart—and wrought miracles. And it was given to the patient spirit of the poet to look down—and be satisfied.

## THE ARCHITECT.

An architect once built a church in a city; he had not been given the choice of the site. It stood in a choked labyrinth of damped brickwork. It was finished. The architect died, and was buried in the churchyard. It grew old. Generations passed it by, in two ever meeting streams through the narrow thoroughfare, and saw little more than the bill-bestuck foulness of its foundations, which abutted at an awkward angle on the street in its fidelity to the cardinal points, and were voted a nuisance by all business-like men. I have often passed by that church in my younger days. Ugly things were chalked upon its walls. A stand of oysters filled one recess. An eternal lump of rags and mendicancy haunted another. It rose high, and hid the light, and the street was cold and gloomy under it, and the pavement was never dry. I used to feel uncomfortable as I hurried out of its shadow, and thought of the dismal organ, and the awful echoing pavement within, and the vaults underneath, and wondered why God must be worshipped in a place that frightened children. Since that time, the Corporation of the City thought proper to open that neighbourhood. They threw down houses, projected streets and squares, and built, at ample distances, noble and convenient edifices; but left the church standing as before. Then, for the first time, men began to see the church, and to form some conception of its design. And they agreed that it was grand. The oysters were removed, the beggar set to work for his bread, and the walls cleared of bills and ribaldry. As I stood at the opposite side of the spacious street the other day, looking at the majestic and varied outline of that building, I perceived the fresh leaves of a tree touched by the sunshine, coming from over the churchyard wall. It was the only tree there; and I found out afterwards that it marked the spot where the architect was buried.—*Dublin Univ. Mag.*

Never let the anticipation of a coming pleasure cause you to waste present moments. Many lose half their lives by neglecting the present, in regrets for the past, or vain anticipations for the future.

**AUGUST, xxxi Days.**

On every hand the brown and bending grain,  
 Seems like a waving sea of endless love  
 Poured out unmeasured, whose our griefs have  
 lain,  
 As if our selfish want of faith to prove.—*M.*

**MOON.**

5. Full Moon 6h. 23m. *p.m.*  
 12. Last Quart. 5h. 41m. *p.m.*  
 19. New Moon 4h. 25m. *p.m.*  
 27. First Quart. 3h. 4m. *p.m.*

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.			
M.	W.		A.	M.	P.	M.
1	S	Lammas day	10	10	10	50
2	S	<i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity</i>	11	25	0	0
3	M	First Stone Bank of Eng. laid, 1732	0	4	0	35
4	T	Calais taken by Edward III., 1347	1	1	1	25
5	W	Sun rises, 4h. 31m. Sets, 7h. 40m.	1	45	2	10
6	T	H. R. H. Prince Alfred b. 1844	2	30	2	50
7	F	Queen Caroline died, 1821	3	10	3	25
8	S	George Canning died, 1827	3	45	4	0
9	S	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity</i>	4	20	4	38
10	M	Royal Observ. Greenwich com. 1675	4	55	5	15
11	T	Rev. A. Toplady died, 1778	5	35	5	55
12	W	George IV. born, 1762	6	15	6	38
13	T	Jeremy Taylor died, 1667	7	2	7	30
14	F	George Colman died, 1794	7	59	8	37
15	S	Assumption of the Virgin Mary	9	18	10	1
16	S	<i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity</i>	10	50	11	35
17	M	Admiral Blake died, 1657	0	0	0	14
18	T	The "Minstrel" Beattie died, 1803	0	48	1	17
19	W	Royal George sunk, 1782	1	45	2	7
20	T	Sun rises, 4h. 54m. Sets, 7h. 11m.	2	28	2	48
21	F	Lady Mary Wortley Montague died,	3	5	3	25
22	S	Bat. of Bosworth Field, 1485 [1762	3	40	3	58
23	S	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity</i>	4	15	4	30
24	M	Parisian Massacre, 1572	4	47	5	0
25	T	Battle of Cressy, 1346	5	15	5	30
26	W	H. R. H. Prince Albert b. 1819	5	47	6	4
27	T	James Thomson, d. 1748	6	20	6	40
28	F	The tyrant Robespierre slain, 1794	7	0	7	25
29	S	John Baptist beheaded	7	55	8	35
30	S	<i>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity</i>	9	20	10	5
31	M	Sun rises, 5h. 12m. Sets, 6h. 48m.	10	50	11	32

**SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.**

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Aug. 2.	8th after Trinity	1 Kings	13.. John	21	1 Kings 17.. Hebrews 5
9.	9th after Trinity	1 Kings	18.. Acts	7	1 Kings 19.. Hebrews 12
16.	16th aft. Trinity	1 Kings	21.. Acts	14	1 Kings 22.. 1 Peter 1
23.	11th aft. Trinity	2 Kings	5.. Acts	21	2 Kings 9.. 2 Peter 3
30.	12th aft. Trinity	2 Kings	10.. Acts	28	2 Kings 18.. Jude

# TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## GARDENING FOR AUGUST.

Prepare ground that has been cleared of its crops, by digging and dunging, for the reception of seed proper for this season. Hoe and loosen ground between advancing plants of most kinds, and earth up stems of stalky kinds. Sow, for autumn, winter, and spring produce, cabbage, colewort, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, spinach, turnips, radishes, and carrots. Prick out seedling celery, cabbages, &c. to strengthen for transplanting. Gather ripened seeds. Gather for pickling. Finish planting chief crop of savoys. Sow cauliflower seed for a supply of plants to stand the winter. Be particular to sow these between the 18th and 23rd of the month. Cucumbers, in hot, dry weather, require water daily. House onions, after they have been laid out to dry. Potatoes may be taken up, but the principal crop should be left until October. Sow either description of spinach—round-leaved for autumn, prickly or triangular for winter use. Auriculas and geraniums that have done flowering should be re-potted. Carnations and picotees should be laid without loss of time, and the shoots of dahlias must be thinned, and tied to stakes. Reduce the number of flower buds where they come in clusters. Transplant and propagate biennial and perennial herbaceous plants of all sorts which admit it. Sow ten week and intermediate stocks for early spring flowering. Polyanthus, carnations, pinks, and pansies, to be raised from seed, should also be sown now. Plant colchicums and autumn crocuses, and look closely after ripening seeds. Hoe, rake, weed, and stir the surface under gooseberry compartments, and around fruit trees. Mat up small fruit on north walls. Look over grafted trees. Budding may still be continued. Look to the vines. Defend choice wall fruit from birds with netting. Hoe, weed, and keep every part of the ground in order.

## OLD PROVERBS WORTH PRESERVING.

Think of ease, but work on.  
Manners often make fortunes.  
Wider ears and a short tongue.  
Beauty draws more than oxen.  
Forgive any sooner than thyself.  
The table robs more than the thief.  
The danger past, and God forgotten.  
Better go about than to fall into the ditch.  
Youth and white paper take any impression.  
Willows are weak, yet they bind other wood.  
Who spits against heaven, it falls in his face.  
Who looks not before, finds himself behind.

Riches are but the baggage of fortune.  
A man of gladness seldom falls into madness.

There are none poor but such as God drowns.

Who weds ere he be wise shall die ere he thrive.

Children and chicken must be always picking.

Husbands are in heaven whose wives chide not.

Better to go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.

The mill cannot grind with the water that is past.

They must hunger in frost that will not work in heat.

He that hath love in his heart, hath spurs in his sides.

He who serves well need not be afraid to ask his wages.

Little sticks kindle the fire, but great ones put it out.

For that thou canst do thyself, rely not on another.

He that hath a head of wax must not walk in the sun.

Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out.

Marry your sons when you will, your daughters when you can.

Get thy spindle and thy distaff ready, and God will send thee flax.

When the tree is fallen, every man goeth to it with his hatchet.

He may well be contented who needs neither borrow nor flatter.

When the clouds are upon the hills, they'll come down by the mills.

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

The smoke of a man's own house is better than the fire of another's.

The best remedy against an ill man is much ground between both.

There is one good wife in the country, and every man thinks he hath her.

A good surgeon must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart, and a lady's hand.

The foot on the cradle, and the hand on the distaff, is the sign of a good housewife.

He who hath but one hog makes him fat; and he who hath but one son makes him a fool.

When the good man is from home the good wife's table is soon spread.

Keep the doctor from your doors as long as you can: but when disease appears, don't trifle with it, but send for the doctor, and pay respect to his advice. Disease is soon shaken, by physic well taken.

## CORONERS.

The coroner was anciently an officer of great trust, and a principal preserver and keeper of the peace. It was his duty, "if advertised by the king's bailiffs, or other honest men of the country, to come to those that be slain, sodainly dead, or wounded, or to *house breakers*, to enquire who were culpable, who were present, either men or women, and of what age, so they could speak and had discretion; and they which were found guilty by inquisition were taken, delivered to the sheriff, and committed to gaol; and as many of them as *are not found guilty*, were to be attached until the coming of the justices, and their names enrolled."

## SLEEP.

It is a delicious movement, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come, not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labour of the day is gone. A gentle failure of the perceptions creeps over you; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more, and with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.  
—*Leigh Hunt.*

## CONTRADICTIONS OF LIFE.

Most of us have heard from the poets, if we have not learned by experience, something about the malice of Fortune—how she crosses people in love, in work, and in war, puts them in business they have no mind to, plants them in places they are not fit for, flings down the glorious chance where nature has given no capacity, does all she can to hide the light under a bushel, and in short makes a mess of the world. The caprices of the old lady with the wheel have called forth innumerable comments from all the ages, but there are contradictions among us still more unaccountable. Can any philosopher explain the motive-power which makes so many of mankind act in direct opposition to their own mental tendencies, when neither parents nor guardians can be made responsible for the fact? What induces the man to whom a thriving shop in Cheapside seems the nearest approach to the golden age now practicable, to establish himself on a dairy farm in Gloucestershire? Wherefore does the youth to whom the newest tie and the best cigars are indispensable, sigh for somebody whose face is her fortune? and why is the damsel who bows

down in adoration to half a shade of rank, the first to go Gretna-ward with the butler? Yet things like these occur every day, and remain among the unsolvable problems of human life.

## THE USE OF TEARS.

Be not thy tears too harshly child,  
Repine not at the rising sigh:  
Who if they might, would always bid  
The breast be still, the cheek be dry?  
How little of ourselves we know,  
Before a grief the heart has felt:  
The lessons that we learn of woe  
May brace the mind, as well as melt.  
The energy too stern for mirth,  
The reach of thought, the strength of will,  
'Mid cloud and tempest have their birth,  
Through blight and blast their course fulfil

Love's perfect triumph never crown'd  
The hope unchequered by a pang;  
The gaudiest wreaths with thorns are bound,  
And Sappho wept before she sang.  
Tears at each pure emotion flow:  
They wait on pity's gentle claim,  
On admiration's fervid glow,  
On piety's seraphic flame.  
'Tis only when it mourns and fears,  
The loaded spirit feels forgiven;  
And through the midst of falling tears  
We catch the clearest glimpse of heaven.  
—*Lord Morpeth.*

## THE LOVE OF MAN.

The love of man in his maturer years, is not so much a new emotion, as a revival and concentration of all his departed affections to others. Who, when he returns to recall his first and fondest associations—when he throws off, one by one, the layers of earth and stone which have grown and hardened over the records of the past—who has not been surprised to discover how fresh and unimpaired those buried treasures rise again upon his heart? They have been laid up in the store-house of time; their very concealment has preserved them. We remove the lava, and the world of a by-gone day is before us.

## PASTE FOR SHARPENING RAZORS.

Take oxide of tin levigated, vulgarly termed prepared putty, one ounce; saturated solution of oxalic acid, a sufficient quantity to form a paste. This composition is to be rubbed over the strop, and when dry a little water may be added.

## BROTH,

Made of lamb or chicken, with stale bread toasted, and broken in, is safe and healthy for the dinners of children, when first weaned.

## A DAY'S JOURNEY.

### SCENE III.—EVENING.

JOHN HEWITT, for many years the representative, "on the road," of the house of Barton, Eastcheap, had long retired from his pleasant, though arduous duties. The old mercer had been very partial to him, and often said he owed him a debt of gratitude. He impressed this fact upon his son before he died; and the young man discharged the debt and the traveller at the same time.

John Hewitt had been a jolly fellow. He made the best chairman at the commercial dinners of any man. He was a capital salesman: winning in his manner and truthful in his transactions; so that his smile was courted by all the fair mercers upon whom he called. And it must be made known, that one fair damsel, with a rosy lip, outvied all others in her attention to the ruddy, jovial traveller; and that, on a certain occasion, John Hewitt sold some goods to the father—the order to be repeated; and himself to the daughter—closing the courting account. But that must have been many years ago; for now he had a large family of grown up boys and girls of his own.

John Hewitt was none the less happy now than when he drove the fastest "tit" upon the road. He then had the best master in the world, and now he had the sweetest wife, the prettiest homestead, the wisest children, and the best cattle of any man. Everything that happened was always for the best, so that when he left the mercer's,—where he had done "suit and service" for at least half a score of years,—with a young wife and family, although he felt keenly the treatment he had received, he put a good face on the matter, and was soon after on a flourishing farm, near his pretty wife's native home.

"I must my working jacket on, now," he said.

"And I my spinning frock," said his wife.

And so they toiled on together, with a doubtful success at first, and wavering prosperity afterwards; but they were triumphant in the end. After overcoming trials and discomfitures, he would wipe his brows and settle down in his chair with a smile and say, "I always said it would be for the best, and so it has turned out, you see." One in heart and action, they lived on very happily, until their children grew up around them, and their hairs were silvered by the pencillings of Time.

It was a great annoyance to Barton, that he invariably failed in all his efforts to destroy the happiness of others. In the case of Hewitt, all his shafts of malice fell scatheless around the sturdy yeoman. From the hour of the traveller's leaving his engagement—years and years meanwhile having lost themselves in eternity—some design to annoy him had





This peaceful party was interrupted by a visitor, who presented himself at the wicket.



been continually put in action; but all of which had totally failed. Hewitt would say: "Poor man! dissipation has turned his brain; and we only hear of his vagaries that we may be led to gratitude that our senses have been spared. Such are sent into the world to prevent men like me growing plethoric with enjoyment." But a project was in store for him that might affect even his lion heart.

There is a stir amongst the trees as their leaves tremble with fear—even to the drying up of their life-blood—at the approaching death of Summer. The sky is stainless, and the earth is heavy with embrowned produce. It is a calm sabbath evening, and every thing around is reposing in the quiet sunlight. Here are corn-fields partly cut; and the sheaves as they embrace seem weeping for the destruction that is about them. There, as if new life had sprung up spontaneously, undergrowths of clover looked brightly green. Here, the sickle has been spared awhile, and the cereal growth is graceful with life and motion; and there, the partly filled waggon, and the half-piled stack are remaining for their morrow's completion. Now there is the mellow note of the thrush singing in some shady spot as if to awaken a second spring with the pleasant echoes of its voice.

It was a lovely sight. John Hewitt, though he had witnessed many such, thought each one lovelier than the last. Seated in front of his house he was reading from the "Psalms" of David, of "Him who crowneth the year with goodness," and pointing out in rough, but forcible words, the necessity of gratitude to that Mighty Power whose name was "Excellent in all the earth."

Paul Tatten, forgetting the treachery of his first love, had made a second venture, and was now more closely allied to his friend, John Hewitt than upon that spring morning, long ago, when he had acted so kindly to him. He was now of the family circle, listening to his relative as he expatiated upon the goodness of Providence, as illustrated by the area of corn which stood in shocks around the dwelling, far as the eye could reach.

This peaceful party was interrupted by a visitor, who presented himself at the wicket. He was greatly altered since they last saw him, but he was well known to them. The blush of youth and flush of manhood were wanting, and Matthias Barton stood before the astonished group, an example of the destroying influences of dissipation. Still haughty and vindictive, the visit boded no good.

"I wish you joy of your connections," he said, with a slight recognition of Tatten.

"I thank you!" said he.

"And you, of your harvest," addressing the farmer.

"I see no reason to complain of it," said Hewitt; "but may I ask the purport of your visit?"

"There could not be a better time. Read this." And he placed in his hand a slip of paper.

Hewitt changed colour as he read, and bit his lips. "What do you call this?" he said,

"A warrant for your arrest. It will be served to-morrow; but out of kindness I thought I would let you know to-night."

"My arrest! What for?"

"For forgery. The doubtful signature to the acceptance of De La Cour is proved to be yours."

For a moment the yeoman appeared stupefied. He had heard of the villanies practised under the law of arrest, and he knew the baseness of the man with whom he had to deal. But his brow was clear in an instant, and in a quiet tone he said—

"I know you to be capable of any villainy; but what right have you to serve a warrant?"

"That's Paynter's affair. He waits in the lane. I made it my business to let you know: that's all. So, good night," he hissed through his teeth, and turned to depart. The farmer said—

"You have conceived many schemes to annoy me; but be sure as you stand there, that a man whose actions square to the rule of right, and who has faith in the Great Disposer of events, has nothing to fear from the attacks of ignorance, villainy, or madness. I shall wait for you, Matthias Barton, and your mercenary, here, in the morning. Good evening."

"We shall be in good time." And he looked witheringly upon the sad faces that met his gaze.

As soon as he was gone, despondency seemed to spread around them all, save Hewitt; and he now comforted the rest.

"My dear wife and children," he said, "pray calm yourselves. I cannot recollect a single action of my life that would not meet the sunlight of truth; and this new plot will turn out as harmless as any other similar annoyance. I shall eat my supper none the less heartily for the interruption, and sleep none the less soundly. We had better in to supper. See how calmly the moon rises."

\*     \*     \*     \*

When Barton arrived at the spot where he had left the thief-detector, Paynter was not there; but in his stead, that fearful man with grisly beard and shaggy brow; and again he made way for him; but as he passed, whispered loudly in his ear—"The time draws on—the hour of reckoning is at hand!" Then vanished from his sight.

**SEPTEMBER, xxx Lays.**

The harvest's over, and the lumbering wain  
 Reels, with its weight, adown the dusty road;  
 The horses, of their bells and ribbons vain,  
 Drag home their master's last and heaviest  
 load. M.

**MOON.**

4. Full Moon 5h. 6m. a.m.  
 10. Last Quart. 10h. 49m. p.m.  
 18. New Moon 5h. 32m. a.m.  
 25. First Quart. 8h. 58m. a.m.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.		
M	W.		A.	M.	P. M.
1	T	Sir Richard Steel died, 1729	0	0	0 10
2	W	Great Fire of London, 1666	0	38	1 5
3	T	Battle of Worcester, 1651	1	25	1 45
4	F	Admiral Blake interred, 1657	2	5	2 25
5	S	Jonas Hanway died, 1786	2	42	3 0
6	S	13th Sunday after Trinity	3	17	3 35
7	M	Hannah More died, 1833, aged 88	3	55	4 13
8	T	} The Malakoff taken, Sebastopol } evac., and dest. Russ. fleet, 1855	4	30	4 49
9	W		5	9	5 30
10	T	Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sets, 6h. 25m.	5	49	6 13
11	F	Mary Chandler, authoress, d. 1745	6	38	7 7
12	S	Siege of Vienna by Sobieski, 1683	7	39	8 22
13	S	14th Sunday after Trinity	9	15	10 5
14	M	Holy Cross day	10	55	11 40
15	T	Cadiz taken, 1596	0	0	0 13
16	W	First balloon asc. in England, 1784	0	45	1 8
17	T	Lambert	1	30	1 50
18	F	Dr. Johnson born, 1709	2	10	2 25
19	S	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	2	40	2 57
20	S	15th Sunday after Trinity	3	10	3 27
21	M	St. Matthew [nish, 1662	3	40	3 56
22	T	Ostend, in Flanders, sur. to the Spa-	4	10	4 25
23	W	Hermann Boerhaave died, 1738	4	40	4 55
24	T	Dr. Samuel Butler died, 1680	5	9	5 25
25	F	Holy Rood Day	5	44	6 2
26	S	St. Cyprian	6	23	6 45
27	S	16th Sunday after Trinity	7	15	7 55
28	M	Battle of Marathon, 400 B.C.	8	40	9 30
29	T	Michaelmas Day	10	15	11 0
30	W	Peace between France and Algiers,	11	40	0 0

[1800]

**SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.**

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Sep. 6. 13th after Trinity	2 Kings 19..Matthew 7	2 Kings 23..Romans 7
13. 14th after Trinity	Jerem. 5 Matthew 14	Jerem. 22..Romans 14
20. 15th after Trinity	Jerem. 35..Matthew 21	Jerem. 38..1 Cor. 5
27. 16th after Trinity	Ezekiel 2..Matthew 28	Ezekiel 13..1 Cor. 12

D

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.



## GARDENING FOR SEPTEMBER.

Sow spinach, lettuce, onions, radishes, turnips, cabbage, colewort, small salad. Plant celery, endive, coleworts, cabbages, savoy, broccoli, leeks, strawberries, and pot herbs. Prick out young cauliflowers, cabbage, colewort, and lettuce. Weed and thin to three inches apart young carrots of August sowing. Earth up celery in trenches. Cut down old parsley. Parsnips may be taken up as wanted. There is less work and should be more enjoyment in the flower garden this month than at any other period. The pink beds should be formed and planted. Layers of plectotees and carnations should be potted, if of the choice sorts, or the stronger ones may be planted where they are to flower. Cuttings of verbenas and scarlet geraniums should be struck now, to be preserved through the winter. Polyanthuses may be separated and potted, and auriculas constantly examined. China roses strike freely this month, and a good stock may be provided. Keep chrisanthemums neatly tied to sticks, and the same may be said of all plants requiring support. Transplant evergreens and plant box by slips or roots. You may now plant all sorts of hardy fruit trees. Protect fig trees. Shield late grapes by matting. Dig and ridge up where trees are pruned. Nail fruit trees. Great care is now necessary to protect the ripe fruit from ants and birds.

SEBASTOPOL EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS  
SEPTEMBER 9, 1855.

The siege of Sebastopol will rank as one of the greatest that has occurred in the annals of national warfare. There have been sieges at which, probably, the aggregate loss of life has been greater, such for example, as the siege of Jerusalem, by Titus, when according to Josephus, the Jews who, in spite of intestine factions and the ravages of famines, contemptuously rejected all proposals for surrender, lost 1,100,000, and had 100,000 taken prisoners. These figures are thought to be exaggerated.

Leaving the learned to decide whether such an event as the siege of Troy has ever occurred, and we question whether, in point of duration, there is another event to compare with the siege of Sebastopol.

Alcibiades sailed in a powerful fleet to lay siege to Syracuse, but failed, and by the disaster the military power of Athens perished. The battering-ram, arrows, slings, swords, and spears were the principal weapons of warfare then, as at former and latter periods of the

world. With the exception of the formidable appliances of Archimedes in repelling the last famous siege of Marcellus, more destructive agents were not known in the sieges of biblical and classical times. The Syracuse geometer, one of whose wonderful machines could project rocks at the enemy's vessels, enabled the garrison to repel the besiegers until the place by treachery was surrendered.

But the invention of gunpowder led to a complete change in the system of fortifications. The square and round towers, constructed on the walls of fortified cities, to enable the besieged to discharge showers of arrows and darts on their assailants were found useless against cannon. The bastion form of defence against the new projectiles.

In the last sieges at Constantinople, which continued from the 6th of April to the 29th of May, 1453, the Turks employed powerful artillery, some of the guns, from their size and calibre, being objects of admiration among military men even at this day. The Asiatic Sultans, in their ambition to possess themselves of the old Greek Empire, hired adventurous spirits from all quarters of Europe, including the ferocious bands of Muscovy, to aid by their talents and services. Russian barbarism also seeks the same aid in the prosecution of its ambitious designs.

The crude notions of fortifications which had hitherto prevailed were formulated into systems and perfected by further inventions of the celebrated Vauban, who, during the wars of Louis XIV., constructed 38 new fortresses, repaired and improved 100, and conducted about 50 sieges, and who is the author of the irresistible system of attack which has since been successful. But in Sebastopol the allied generals encountered a combination of every form of fortification, natural, regular, and irregular. In attacking and carrying such a stronghold, their engineering genius was, therefore, left as much to its own resources as to the forms of Vauban. There can be no doubt as to the value of such a school to the officers of the engineers and artillery engaged in the operations. The fact is a consolation, in the midst of melancholy results, that the experience acquired in the trenches and batteries during the siege of Sebastopol has tended greatly to elevate the knowledge and efficiency of the officers in the most important

branch of our military organization. So far, even "Peninsulars" will admit that the British army excels, if they deny that the operation eclipses the achievements of their own experience.

The siege of Badajoz lasted about six weeks, during which time it had been once raised. The siege of Burgos, in about the same time, was four times raised. These, however, were carried on amidst great difficulties, as Sir William Napier explains:

"The first siege of Badajoz was undertaken by the British army when, to the disgrace of the government, no army could be worse provided for such a purpose. The engineers were zealous, and some of them well versed in the theory of their business, but the boldest trembled at their utter destitution. Without sappers or miners, or a soldier who knew how to carry on an approach under fire, they were compelled to take a fortress defended by the most practised and scientific troops of the age. Hence the best officers and boldest soldiers were forced to sacrifice themselves in a lamentable manner, to compensate for the negligence and incapacity of a government always ready to plunge into war, without the slightest care for what was necessary to obtain success. The sieges carried on by the British in Spain were a succession of butcheries, because the commonest materials and means necessary to their art were denied to the engineers."

#### OLD ENGLAND'S FLAG OF FREEDOM.

Though Nelson's name hath fled  
Like a dirge along the deep,  
Where the old heroic dead  
In their ocean glory sleep!  
Is the lion-flag of England's triumph o'er?  
No! where'er oppression raves,  
Still that flag the battle braves;  
And Britannia rules the waves  
As of yore!

For freedom long she bled,  
And her treasure widely cast,  
Till slavery bowed its head  
As her victor pennant passed;  
And the chains of Afric fell at her decree!  
While the shout of millions broke  
From oppression's shattered yoke,  
As Britannia bravely spoke—  
"Ye are free!"

Now "hearts of oak" may tell  
Of the flag of England's fame,  
When fort and bastion fell,  
'Neath her battle-bolts of flame,  
And Sebastopol's strong walls were over-  
thrown!  
Still for glory, not for gain,  
Doth her flag triumphant reign,  
And the empire of the main  
Is her own.

#### GENERAL RULES AND OBSERVATION FOR JUDGING OF THE WEATHER.

1. The barometer is highest of all during a long frost, and generally rises with a N.E. wind; it is lowest of all during a thaw following a long frost, and is often brought down by a S.W. wind.

2. When the barometer is near the high extreme for the season of the year, there is very little probability of immediate rain.

3. When the barometer is low for the season there is seldom a great weight of rain, though a fair day in such a case is rare. The general tenor of the weather at such times is short, heavy, and sudden showers, with squalls of wind from the S.W., W., or N.W.

4. In summer, after a long continuance of fair weather, with the barometer high, it generally falls gradually, and for one, two, or more days, before there is much appearance of rain. If the fall be sudden and great for the season, it will probably be followed by thunder.

5. When the appearances of the sky are very promising for fair, and the barometer at the same time low, it may be depended upon the appearance will not continue so long. The face of the sky changes very suddenly on such occasions.

6. Very dark and dense clouds pass over without rain when the barometer is high; whereas, when the barometer is low, it sometimes rains almost with any appearance of the clouds.

7. All appearances being the same, the higher the barometer is the greater the probability of fair weather.

8. Thunder is almost always preceded by hot weather, and followed by cold and showery weather.

9. A sudden and extreme change of temperature of the atmosphere, either from heat to cold or cold to heat, is generally followed by rain within twenty-four hours.

10. In winter, during a frost, if it begin to snow, the temperature of the air generally rises to 32 degrees, and continues there whilst the snow falls; after which, if the weather clear up, expect severe cold.

11. The aurora borealis is a prognostic of fair weather.—*Dr. Dalton.*

#### SHORT BREAD.

Rub one pound of butter, and twelve ounces of finely powdered loaf sugar, into two pounds of flour, with the hand; make it into a stiff paste with four eggs, roll out to double the thickness of a penny piece, cut it into round or square cakes, pinch the edges, stick slices of candied peel and some caraway-seeds on the top, and bake them on iron plates in a warm oven.

OCTOBER, *xxxi* Days.

Nature has changed her robes—the woods par-  
take

Of deep warm tints; by Autumn's finger traced;  
The flaunting flowers the gay parterre forsake,  
Though cottage doors with jasmine stars are  
graced. *M.*

## MOON.

3. Full Moon 3h. 8m. *p.m.*10. Last Quart. 5h. 53m. *a.m.*17. New Moon 9h. 33m. *p.m.*26. First Quart. 2h. 5m. *a.m.*

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
W.	M.		A. M.	P. M.
1	T	Queen Mary crowned, 1554	0 10	0 35
2	F	F. Arago died, 1853	0 55	1 15
3	S	Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sets, 5h. 35m.	1 35	1 55
4	S	17th Sunday after Trinity	2 10	2 30
5	M	W. Rich, explorer, died, 1821	2 45	3 5
6	T	Peace with America proc. 1783	3 25	3 45
7	W	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748	4 5	4 25
8	T	Simeon	4 50	5 10
9	F	Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sets, 5h. 20m.	5 35	5 59
10	S	Oxford and Cambridge terms begin	6 25	6 58
11	S	18th Sunday after Trinity	7 35	8 20
12	M	St. Salvador dis. by Columbus, 1492	9 10	10 0
13	T	Canova died, 1832	10 50	11 35
14	W	Battle of Hastings, 1066	11 55	0 0
15	T	Virgil born at Andes, 70 B.C.	0 20	0 45
16	F	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834	1 5	1 20
17	S	Etheldreda	1 38	1 55
18	S	19th Sunday after Trinity	2 10	2 25
19	M	Kirke White, poet, died, 1806	2 40	2 55
20	T	George I. crowned, 1714	3 10	3 25
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	3 40	3 55
22	T	Dr. Samuel Arnold died, 1802	4 10	4 25
23	F	Irish Massacre, 1641	4 45	4 59
24	S	Edict of Nantz revoked, 1685	5 15	5 35
25	S	20th Sunday after Trinity	5 57	6 20
26	M	Battle of Balaklava, 1854	6 49	7 25
27	T	D'Alembert, mathematician, d. 1783	8 7	8 55
28	W	St. Simon and St. Jude	9 38	10 15
29	T	George Moreland died, 1804	10 55	11 25
30	F	Admiral Vernon died, 1757	11 50	0 0
31	S	Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sets, 4h. 34m.	0 15	0 35

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Oct. 4.	17th aft. Trinity	Ezekiel	14..Mark	7	Ezekiel 18..2 Cor. 8
11.	18th aft. Trinity	Ezekiel	20..Mark	14	Ezekiel 24..2 Cor. 10
18.	19th aft. Trinity	Daniel	8..Luke	4	Daniel 6..Galatians 4
25.	20th aft. Trinity	Joel	2..Luke	11	Micah 6..Ephesians 5

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## GARDENING FOR OCTOBER.

All sowing and principal planting should be finished. Clear the ground where done with. Dung ground from old hot-beds. Destroy weeds; hoe between cabbages, savoys, &c. Sow small crops of lettuce, and a few early peas to come in next spring. Plant cauliflowers, cabbage, &c. Dig up esculent roots, and preserve in sand for winter. Thin autumn sown lettuce, and plant out in warm borders for winter and spring salading. Leave no potatoes in the ground after this month. Clear winter spinach from weeds. Finish hoeing and thinning turnips. A general clearance of everything valuable and likely to be injured by frost, must now be made. Geraniums, fuchsias, verbenas, and all other tender plants, must be taken up and potted. Pot hyacinths, narcissuses, and other bulbs for early flowering: keep them in the dark till they have formed a good number of roots. Let those previously potted receive plenty of fresh air and all the light possible. Chrysanthemums are just coming into bloom, and should be nailed close to a wall, or covered with mats when the nights are likely to become frosty. Plant all sorts of hardy fruit trees. Protect fig trees and shield late grapes. Prepare ground for new plantations. All sorts of fruit seed may now be sown with greater advantage than in the spring. About the end of the month begin to prune peaches and nectarines, if their leaves are dropped. You may also prune and nail apricots. The principal pruning, however, should be deferred till next month, if the leaves have not wholly fallen.

## THE EFFECTS OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING ON THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

So beneficial is this mode of travelling that even to the passengers of the third class, exposed to all the elements, it has been pronounced the harbinger of health and the greatest opponent to disease. Dr. James Johnson, no mean authority in these matters, has written in glowing terms of the advantages to be derived; as—"if it be a dead calm, we cleave through the air as though we were running against a brisk gale; and if the breeze be adverse, we are sailing right in the wind's eye against a hurricane. This is the way to undergo a thorough ventilation—a sanitary purification from the mephitic atmosphere of London, impregnated with all the poisons issuing from Pandora's box. It is in the 'maintop' of a flying train like this that we can most effectually take *pratique* from a London lazaretto, and disengage from our persons and clothes those noxious vapours

that have emanated from at least one hundred millions of living things, besides the incalculable masses of dead animal and vegetable matter in the transit of decomposition from a solid to a gaseous form of existence." Rather strong language this: but the assertions are confirmed by every-day experience. He further adds, that the oscillatory motion of the railway carriage is not only more salutary than the swinging, jolting motion of a stage coach, but that "it bids fair to be a powerful remedial agent in many ailments to which the metropolitan and civic inhabitants are subject; and that to thousands of valetudinarians a railway ride of twenty miles would prove a means of preserving health and prolonging life more powerful and effectual than all the drugs in Apothecaries' Hall."

## VALUE OF TRIFLES.

One kernel is felt in a hogshead; one drop of water helps to swell the ocean; a spark of fire helps to give light to the world. Man is a small object—passing amid the crowd he is scarcely noticed—but he has a drop, a spark within him that will be felt throughout eternity. Set that drop in motion, fan that spark, and behold the results. It may renovate the world. None are too small, too feeble, too poor to be of service. Think of this and act. Life is no trifle.

## LONGEST DAYS.

At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen hours and a half. At Stockholm and Upsal the longest has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half. At Hamburg, Dantzic, and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk the longest has nineteen, and the shortest five hours. At Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wardorbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22nd of July without interruption; and in Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half.

## A CONSOLATORY PRECEDENT.

All degrees of nations begin with living in pigsties. The king or the priest first gets out of them; then the noble, then the pauper, in proportion as each class becomes more and more opulent. Better tastes arise from better circumstances; and the luxury of one period is the wretchedness and poverty of another.

## A WORD TO THE EXTRAVAGANT.

A princely mind will ruin a private fortune. Keep the rank in which Providence hath placed you, and do not make yourself unhappy because you cannot afford whatever a wild fancy might suggest. The revenues of all the kingdoms of the world would not be equal to the expense of one extravagant person.

## TEACHING LITTLE CHILDREN.

Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understanding nor their occasional pertness offend you, or provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task to grasp with their un-ripened intellects the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength through years of experience, and it ill becomes you to fret at the little child that fails to keep pace with your thought. Teach him patiently, as God teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little." Cheer him on in this conflict of mind: in after years his ripe, rich thought shall rise up and call you blessed.

Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the springing spirit of free inquiry, with an impatient word or frown, nor attempt, on the contrary, a long and instructive reply to every slight and casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry; and aim rather to direct and aid than to answer this inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth not so much proud of what he has learned as anxious to know more. Happy thou, if in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so wilt thou send forth a philosopher, and not a silly pedant, into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of these little ones. They are but the untutored pleading of the young spirit for care and cultivation. Irritated into strength and hardened into habits, they will haunt the whole of life like fiends of despair, and make thy little ones curse the day they were born; but, corrected kindly and patiently, they become the elements of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires that may either scorch us with their uncontrolled fury, or may yield us a genial and needful warmth.

Bless your little ones with a patient

care of their childhood, and they will certainly consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seeds of a perennial blessedness: its ripened fruit will afford you a perpetual joy.

## HOPE.

When the bright rays of Hope light the morning of youth,  
And the heart with proud feelings  
beats high,  
Each dazzling scene bears the impress  
of truth,  
But oft in possession they die.

So this world when 'tis viewed through  
the distance of years,  
An earthly Elysium seems;  
But if smiles e'er arise they soon change  
into tears,  
For our joys are but fast fleeting  
dreams.—T. J. Osborne.

## THE SAINTED DEAD.

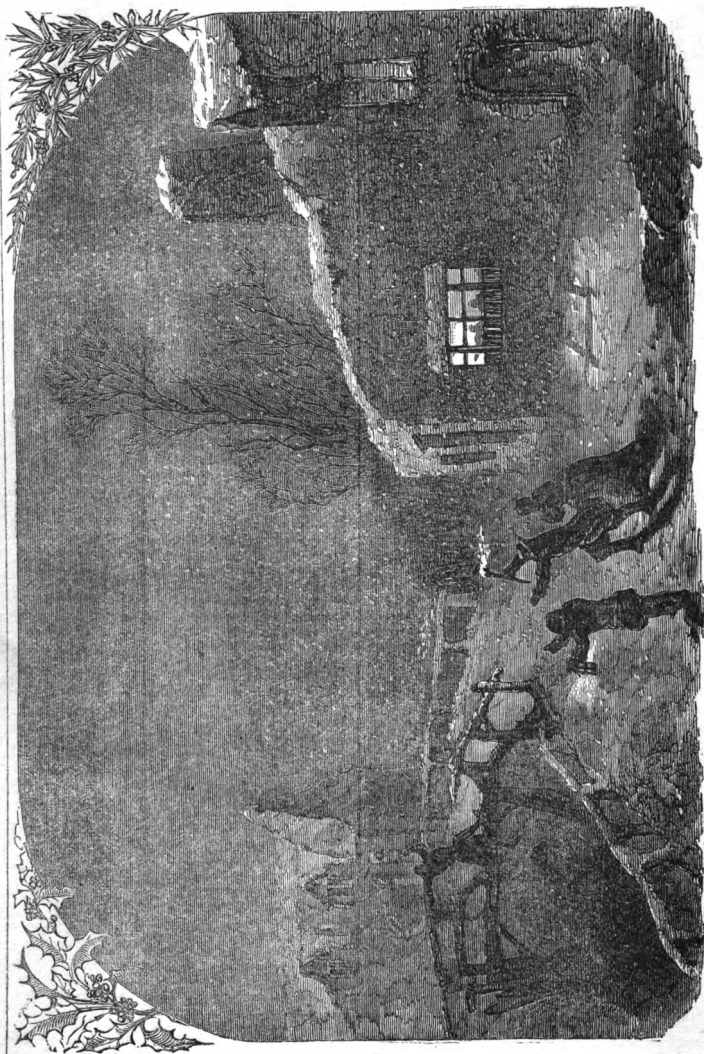
They are our treasures—changeless and shining treasures. Let us look hopefully. Not lost, but gone before. Lost only like stars of the morning, that have faded into the light of a brighter heaven. Lost to earth, but not to us. When the earth is dark, then the heavens are bright; when objects around become indistinct and invisible in the shades of night, then objects above us are more clearly seen. So is the night of sorrow and mourning; it settles down upon us like a lonely twilight at the grave of our friends, but then already they shine on high. While we weep, they sing. While they are with us upon earth, they lie upon our hearts refreshingly, like the dew upon the flowers; when they disappear, it is by a power from above that has drawn them upward; and, though lost on earth, they still float in the skies. Like the dew that is absorbed from the flowers, they will not return to us; but, like the flowers themselves, we will die, yet only to bloom again in the Eden above. Then those whom the heavens have absorbed and removed from us, by the sweet attraction of their love, made holier and lovelier in light, will draw towards us again by holy affinity, and rest on our hearts as before. They are our treasures—loving ones—the sainted dead!—Harbaugh.

## CALVES' FEET AND MILK.

Put into a jar two calves' feet, with a little lemon-pest, cinnamon, or mace, and equal quantities of milk and water to cover them; tie over closely, and set in a slack oven for about 3 hours; when cold, take off the fat, and sweeten and warm as required.







The old sailor fell, with a heavy groan, dead upon the ice beneath him.

## A DAY'S JOURNEY.

### SCENE IV.—NIGHT.

WILLIAM BEVAN, formerly corresponding clerk at the Mercer's in Bucklersbury, was related, by marriage, to the proprietor thereof. But he had left that situation shortly after the death of Barton, the elder, owing, he said, to the overbearing, tyrannical character of the son. Unfortunately for him (or any one similarly situated), a vain and extravagant wife, now dead, had consumed the whole of the savings of his industry; so that, with the exception of a small freehold, on which he lived, his income was precarious—his "returns" being limited to the payments he made by sea-faring men outward bound, for such accommodation as he could afford—and the demand and the supply were alike trivial. This house was on the outskirts of a low neighbourhood near the water-side; and thither were the steps of Barton, on a cold, freezing night, directed. Having failed, years previously, to attain with a deep crime his father's traveller, his present purpose was to obtain, through Bevan's poverty, a new means of swearing away the life of Hewitt. It was a fit place for the perpetration of a guilty deed, and a convenient time.

Threading through a labyrinth of dirty wharves, where there were dim openings on to the river, in which blocks of ice rolling with the tide came tumbling on each other, and ground themselves to spray, while now and then a heavy, black-looking craft, which had escaped from its fastenings, crushed up against the smaller vessels by the water's edge, running off with a plank or rudder, or driving the boat itself right on to the nearest bridge, shivering it to splinters with remorseless ease. The moon had been shining upon the ice-laden river, but, as if ashamed of the mischief that was spreading round about beneath her, pillowed her head behind a cloud, and left the earth to darkness.

As Barton emerged from the crazy line of buildings which led towards his destination, a fall of snow commenced, which speedily covered up the black streets. There were few sounds now to disturb the stillness, and fewer indications of life; an occasional stream of light fell across the road from some house of entertainment, which winked and blinked in tormenting uncertainty across the whitened road-way. Now and anon a traveller might be discerned, just barely disturbing the silence as he crunched the snow beneath his feet, wending homeward, stooping to the storm.

Facing Bevan's house an old bridge spanned a creek which ran out from the great river-hard by, and over this bridge Barton had to pass. "Could it be?" he thought for a moment, as the dark outline of a man presented himself. "Yes! it was him of the grisly beard and fiery eye!" And, notwithstanding the darkness, to Barton the figure was palpable and clearly defined. It approached! Oh, agony! The features were too familiar; there was little change in them from the first day, years ago, they had frightened him when a boy. It was Old Myerson, who had watched him day by day, and year by year; who had followed in his track, awaiting a time for vengeance for the destruction of his once darling child. This time he stood in a threatening attitude. In a moment Barton slipped from his side; ran to the foot of the bridge turned round, drew a pistol from his pocket, and fired with sure and deadly aim!

The old sailor fell, with a heavy groan, dead upon the ice beneath him.

The cold perspiration ran down Barton's face, and he said, in the deep, hard tones of despair—"I am rid of him, and am safe."

"Safe enough! you said right. Hand over here!"—and a powerful man held the murderer firmly in one hand, and grasped hold of the pistol with the other.

"Come on!" he said, as Barton shrank away. "I knew how your career would end. The only termination to a course of crime is a felon's death."

The perspiration rolled in heavy drops down the Mercer's face.

"Let me go!" he said—"and all that I have shall be yours. O, spare me! save me!"

"As you have spared and saved, Matthias Barton."

The Mercer started as his name was mentioned. He was known: some one must have betrayed him, he thought. A few of the inhabitants, aroused by the report of the pistol, had raised the body of the sailor, and borne him to the house, whither they afterwards led Barton. He who had captured him was none other than Bevan, and this was his very house. Mystery upon mystery hung upon his life of guilt. He was ushered into a large room, well-warmed and lighted. And at a table where they had laid the body, a woman sat moaning piteously, as she chafed the hands of the dead old sailor, and kissed his cold lips. She seemed for awhile unconscious of all around her; and then, raising her face, haggard with woe, and begrimed with the blood of her murdered father, her dreadful eyes became fixed upon the cause of her misery, as he stood mute and horror-struck between Bevan and a constable—"Fiend!" at length she shrieked—"this is your work! but the time of reckoning is at hand!"

\* \* \* \* \*

In a cold, stone cell of a huge prison—careworn, emaciated, paralyzed—sat Matthias Barton, a condemned criminal. On the morrow he was to expiate his last crime by a sudden and revolting death. He could hear the murmurs from the crowd who had been waiting for hours to see the amusement—their jeers, their jokes, their laughter. The hammers of the carpenters sounded clearly in the night, as they fell heavily in preparing the machinery that was to send him to eternity. It appeared to his wild fancy as if the familiar voices of women he had once known, living respected, but who had lost all traces of feminine attraction, were louder than the rest, and that they denounced him as "a wretch, who would die a mean and craven coward as he had lived." Those voices, once musical with love, now grated upon his ears.

"What shall I do?" he said. "I care not for the death; but what beyond? At this fearful hour, could I but call up one kind, unselfish action, one trifling good that I have done! But, no! I'd pray for all my sins, that I might be forgiven; but dare not—the words choke me. Whichever way I turn, I read in fiery characters—"Because I called, and ye refused, I laugh at your calamity. I mock, now your fear cometh!" He screamed for help!—for death!—for life!—to be rid of the torments which were consuming him! He rushed to the door of his prison, and strained to open it, until the blood started from beneath his nails; he knocked his head upon the walls; he screamed and foamed with rage—then laughed in idiotcy; until, at length, with one dismal wail, he fell with a fearful crush fainting upon the stone pavement of his prison.

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It is a hard matter, after building up a fabric of any kind, in which we have taken a degree of interest, to have it, or any portion thereof, suddenly destroyed. And yet in actual life such casualties are of daily occurrence. We are just now in this plight with our fanciful drama, and feel it necessary for our own and our readers' good to cancel three of its scenes; and curtaining out with the last act-drop all of the mythical and fabulous, return to the sober realities of fact. We will, therefore, go back to the "Wholesale and Shipping department" of the "Golden Fleece, Bucklersbury."

During the day which preceded the memorable evening referred to, Barton had been indulging more than was either beneficial or necessary for the well being of his body corporate. He was in a maudlin state of sentimentality; and laying his head down he mingled, with wayward fancies and low passions, some thoughts of innocence and childhood. His better nature kept warring with that perverse will which had made his young life miserable. To do him justice, he was not really vicious; and when he thought of the revenge he would take for fancied injuries, his imagination reverted to a pleasant scene, connected with boyhood, where he had been unkind and acted cowardly to Tatten. A struggle of conflicting passions commenced within him, and e'er it terminated he fell asleep.

It was now that Conscience appeared to conduct him, as if in a single day's journey through the varied phases of his past and future life. He saw and loathed the miscreant of his vision, and yet knew the while it was himself thus led on by some dreadful destiny. When at last he threw himself upon the floor of his prison and cried for mercy, for help and pardon, then Conscience took the form of his beloved, departed mother, and with a calm and gentle smile, pointing upwards, bade him be comforted. He raised his eyes heavenward; his prison-doors flew open; old friends waited to welcome him to life and light; and—he awoke!

Cold, numbed, his heart beating rapidly, his head throbbing painfully, his mind for awhile still wandered in uncertainty. So real and perceptible had every scene and character appeared to him, that he struggled for some time in doubt, even though he was fully awake.

The old servant, Bevan, had been sitting up fearful of disturbing him, knowing the infirmity of his temper; but when Barton stumbled amongst the bales of goods and called for lights, the faithful domestic rushed in and found his young master so pale and haggard, that his heart yearned towards him as of old, and with the tenderness of a woman he soothed and comforted him.

At length the young man said, "I have had a horrid dream, of you—of every one. Do not laugh at me, Bevan; call me weak and foolish if you will, first wait and judge of the influence of this dreadful vision. Here, before I go to bed, I beg of you to forgive every unkind word I have said to you, and may God pardon each wicked thought I have ever had towards other men."

The old domestic held the light close to the young man's face, and said, "God bless you master, and keep you in so good a mind! then, loved like your dear old father, the house of Barton shall still be known wherever the sun rises, and better than all, be still as much respected."

Bevan saw him to his chamber. They shook hands and parted for the night.

## NOVEMBER, xxx Days.

Clearing a passage for the stagnant pool;  
 The ditcher plashes up the rugged bank;  
 The thoughtful hedger whets his gleaming tool,  
 And sternly clips the straggling branches, rank.  
*M.*

## MOON.

2 Full Moon 0h. 57m. *a.m.*  
 8. Last Quart. 4h. 14m. *p.m.*  
 16. New Moon, 3h. 54m. *p.m.*  
 24. First Quar. 5h. 32m. *p.m.*

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.			
			A.	M.	P.	M.
1	S	21st Sunday after Trinity	0	55	1	15
2	M	Michaelmas Term begins	1	35	1	55
3	T	Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sets, 4h. 29m.	2	20	2	40
4	W	K. William landed, 1688	3	5	3	25
5	T	Gunpowder Plot dis. 1605. Battle of	3	45	4	10
6	F	St. Leonard [of Inkermann, 1854	4	33	4	59
7	S	The First Gazette, 1665	5	25	5	50
8	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity	6	20	6	50
9	M	H.R.H. Pr. Albert Edward b. 1841	7	27	8	10
10	T	Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sets, 4h. 19m.	8	50	9	32
11	W	Martinmas Day	10	11	10	45
12	T	Richard Baxter b. at Rowton, 1615	11	17	11	45
13	F	Britius	0	0	0	7
14	S	Washington died, 1799	0	29	0	50
15	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity	1	5	1	25
16	M	James Fergusson died, 1776	1	43	2	0
17	T	Queen Charlotte died, 1818, a. 75	2	15	2	35
18	W	Duke of Wellington's Funeral, 1852	2	50	3	5
19	T	Charles I. born, 1600	3	20	3	35
20	F	Rev. John Williams mas. 1839	3	50	4	10
21	S	H.R.H. Princess Victoria b. 1840	4	25	4	45
22	S	24th Sunday after Trinity	5	3	5	20
23	M	Sun rises, 7h. 33m. Sets, 4h. 2m.	5	45	6	5
24	T	John Knox died, 1572	6	33	7	5
25	W	Michaelmas Term ends	7	35	8	8
26	T	Isabella, Qu. of Castile, died, 1504	8	48	9	23
27	F	Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833	9	58	10	30
28	S	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530	11	0	11	30
29	S	1st Sunday in Advent	11	55	0	0
30	M	St. Andrew	0	20	0	45

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.	
Nov. 1. 21st aft. Trinity	Habak. 2..	Heb. 11. v. 33 & 12 to v. 7	Proverbs 1..	Rev. 19 to [v. 17]
8. 22nd aft. Trinity	Prov. 2..	Luke 24	Proverbs 3..	1 Thess. 4
15. 23rd aft. Trinity	Prov. 11..	John 7	Prov. 12..	1 Tim. 4
22. 24th aft. Trinity	Prov. 13..	John 14	Prov. 14..	Titus 1
29. Advent Sunday	Isaiah 1..	John 21	Isaiah 2..	Hebrews 5

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

—38—

## GARDENING FOR NOVEMBER.

Dig and lay up in ridges all vacant ground, in two feet wide trenches. Manure with rotten dung. Clear advancing crops from weeds. Hoe between coleworts, cabbages, broccoli, saroy, celery, leeks, lettuce, endive, &c., this will encourage their growth and assist in killing slugs and other vermin. Sow early peas and beans. Finish pricking out young cauliflowers, cabbages, and lettuce, in their winter beds. Prepare composts for hot-beds of rich earth, loam, and rotten dung in an oblong ridge heap. Plant garlic and shallots for early maturity next summer. Finish planting strawberries, and clean the old beds. Herbaceous perennials that admit of separation, should be taken up and parted, and any that appeared misplaced in summer, should be transferred to more suitable positions. The borders being newly arranged, the edges should be trimmed, and the ground dug. In the unoccupied places plant crocuses, tulips, or other bulbs, and sow a few hardy annuals, to blow early next season. Auriculas, polyanthus, picotees, and carnations in pots, should be protected from heavy rains. Prune the vine and other fruit trees. Support newly-planted standard trees, and manure borders, where the soil is poor. Look over all sorts of fruit in the preserving cellar.

## USEFUL HINTS ON BEDROOMS.

Their small size and their lowness render them very insalubrious; and the case is worse by close windows and thick curtains and hangings, with which the beds are often so carefully surrounded as to prevent the possibility of the air being renewed. The consequence is, that we are breathing vitiated air during the greater part of the night; that is, during a third part of our lives; and thus the period of repose, which is necessary for the renovation of our mental and bodily vigour, becomes a source of disease. Sleep, under such circumstances, is very often disturbed, and always much less refreshing, than when enjoyed in a well ventilated apartment; it often happens, indeed, that such repose, instead of being followed by renovated strength and activity, is succeeded by a degree of heaviness and languor which is not overcome till the person has been some time in a purer air. Nor is this the only evil arising from sleeping in ill ventilated apartments. When it is known that the blood undergoes most important changes in its circulation through the lungs by means of the air which we breathe, and that these vital changes can only be effected by the respiration of pure air, it will be easily un-

derstood how the healthy functions of the lungs must be impeded by inhaling for many successive hours the vitiated air of our bedrooms, and how the health must be as effectually destroyed by respiring impure air, as by living on unwholesome or innutritious food. In the case of children and young persons predisposed to consumption, it is of still more urgent consequence that they should breathe pure air by night as well as by day, by securing a continuous renewal of the air in their bedrooms, nurseries, schools, &c. Let a mother who has been made anxious by the sickly looks of her children, go from a pure air into their bedroom in the morning before a door or window has been opened, and remark the state of the atmosphere, the close, oppressive, and often fetid odour of the room, and she may cease to wonder at the pale, sickly aspect of her children. Let her pay a similar visit some time after means have been taken, by the chimney ventilator or otherwise, to secure a full supply and continual renewal of the air in the bedrooms during the night, and she will be able to account for the more healthy appearance of her children, which is sure to be the consequence of supplying them with pure air to breathe, —*Sir James Clark.*

THE COMPOSITION OF BLOOD.<sup>7</sup>

The blood of animals is not, as it appears to the naked eye, a uniform red liquid, but consists of a colourless fluid, called lymph, in which innumerable small red particles of solid matter float. In the human blood, and in that generally of animals who suckle their young, they are circular or nearly so, their surfaces being slightly concave, like the spectacles used by short-sighted persons; in birds, reptiles, and fishes, they are generally oval. The surface of the discs in these species, instead of being concave are convex, like the spectacle glasses used by weak sighted persons. The thickness of these discs varies from one-half to one fourth of their diameter. Their diameter in human blood is the three thousand five-hundredth part of an inch; they are smallest in the blood of the Naper musk deer, where they measure only the twelve thousandth part of an inch. It would require fifty thousand of these discs, as they exist in the human blood, to cover the head of a small pin, and eight hundred thousand of the discs of the blood of the musk deer to cover the same surface. It follows, from these dimensions, that in a drop of human blood which would remain suspended from the point of a fine needle, there must be three millions of discs. —*Lardner.*

## THE WALNUT.

The walnut was originally in England called the Gaulnut, having been introduced from France. Herbalists used to consider the walnut efficacious in diseases of the head, because it bore what they called the *signature* of the head (*i. e.*, a fancied resemblance), the outer green skin representing the pericranium; the shell within, the skull; and the kernel, the brain. Towards the close of the sixteenth century walnuts were found more effective than cannon balls. The town of Amiens was besieged by the Spaniards, who were then in arms to oppose the accession of Henri Quatre to the throne of France. A small number of Spanish soldiers, disguised as French peasants, with a cart laden with sacks of walnuts, came to the gate, and asked permission to sell their walnuts. On the gate being opened for them, one of the sacks, which was purposely left untied, fell (as designed) from the cart, and the French guard, busying themselves in picking up the scattered walnuts, were attacked by the disguised soldiers; then a party of Spaniards, who were at hand in ambush, rushed forward, surprised and took the town.

## FIRST DEEDS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The first landing was on the 26th of January, 1788; in 1789, the first harvest was reaped at Paramatta; in 1790, the first settler, James Reese, took possession of his land; twelve prisoners located in 1791, upon the Hawkesbury; supplied, in 1793, twelve hundred bushels of corn; in 1798, the first play was performed; in 1803, the first newspaper was printed, and in the same year the first suicide occurred—that of a man who hung himself in jail; in 1805, the first colonial vessel was built; in 1806, the first great Hawkesbury flood happened; in 1810, the first census of the population, stock, and cultivated land was made; the first toll-gates were built; caterpillars first made their appearance; the streets of Sydney received names; weekly markets were established, and the first public races instituted; in 1813, the first fair was held, at Paramatta; in 1817, the first bank was established; in 1820, the first colonial tobacco was sold; in 1825, the first book was reviewed; in the same year the first breach of promise of marriage came before the criminal courts; and in 1826, the first public concert was held.

## NAMES.

Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline, from the Latin,

Noble Minded; George, from the Greek, a farmer; Martha, from Hebrew, bitterness. The beautiful though common name Mary, is Hebrew, and means a drop of salt water, a tear; Sophia, from Greek, wisdom; Susan, from Hebrew, a lily; Thomas, from Hebrew, a twin; Robert, from German, famous in council.

## INANIMATE OBJECTS.

We grow attached unconsciously to the objects we see every day. We may not think so at the time—we may be discontented, and used to talk of their faults; but let us be on the eve of quitting them for ever, and we find that they are dearer than we dreamed. The love of the inanimate is a general feeling. True, it makes no return of affection, neither does it disappoint it; its associations are from our thoughts and our emotions. We connect the hearth with the confidence which has poured forth the full soul in its dim twilight; on the wall we have watched the shadows, less fantastic than the creations in which we have indulged; beside the table, we have read, worked, and written. Over each and all is hung the strong link of habit: it is not to be broken without a pang.

## MARROW PUDDING.

Grate the inside of a stale French roll. Make a quart of milk quite hot, and pour over it, letting it remain till it is sufficiently swelled and soaked. Shred half a pound of marrow, or good suet, and beat up four eggs. Pick and plump up two ounces of currants, and stone two ounces of the best raisins. Mix them all together; stir in a few blanched almonds, and a little candied citron and orange and lemon peel. Sweeten the pudding to your taste, and season it with grated nutmeg and powdered cinnamon. Cover a stoneware flat dish, round the edge, with a shred of puff paste, and mark it neatly. If baked in a flat dish, twenty-five minutes will be sufficient; if in a deep dish, it will require half an hour. A little finely pounded lump sugar is sometimes strewed over the top, and blanched almonds, sliced, stuck round for ornament. This is a very light and delicious baked pudding. It is sometimes boiled in a shape.

## MILK,

Fresh from the cow, with a very little loaf-sugar, is good and safe food for young children from three years old to seven. Pure milk, into which is crumbled stale bread, is the best breakfast and supper for a child.





## A DAY'S JOURNEY.

### THE EPILOGUE.

"AND will you tell me, Kate, what influence caused this change in you?"

"Aye! that will I. And then you must relate to me what wrought the alteration in yourself." Kate waved her curls coquettishly, and, after a pause, in an endearing voice, continued—"When you were quite a lad, and I a silly girl, I almost thought I loved you—perhaps I did. But when you boasted of your disposition towards Tatten, and made virtues of actions that you should have loathed, I tore the idol from my heart that I had long in secret worshipped. You then became annoyed at my coldness, insulted my associates, and gave many indications of greater unworthiness. Do I pain you, Matthew?"

"It is a pleasurable pain, Kate. I can bear it *now*! Go on, I pray."

"Your bad feelings strengthened as you grew to manhood; and my half-brother, Ashton, watched, with pain, your evil characteristics. Then I snatched myself from all association with you. But a change—a pleasing change came over you—the first I knew of which was when

you relinquished your heavy claims on this estate, and made my dear uncle once more a happy man. Since then I have often noticed your many acts of kindness to the poor and destitute; not in giving them of your superfluities—as peace-offerings to conscience—but in continually and laboriously ‘doing good.’”

“You are quizzing, Kate!”

“Indeed, I am not. But be patient, and I will shortly close my homily. Well, the poor now speak of you as of an angel sent to them in hours of need; and your benevolence, despite your attempts at disguise, has produced a fame founded upon good men’s esteem. All such love you. I therefore”—

Matthias Barton kissed away the sentence, and led his fair mistress to a rustic seat, around which were

“Bells and flowerets of a thousand hues,”

and myriads of buds, which

“Threw their quaint enamelled eyes  
On the green turf.”

“You were the angel, Kate,” he said; and bent tenderly over her.

“And now, flatterer,” said his fair companion, “You know what brought about the change in me; tell me what mysterious influence wrought thine?”

“I’ll tell thee all, sweet Kate. Two years have barely passed since my kind old father died. He left me wealth and a wayward will. I grieved at his loss, but gave myself up to wine and dissipation. I had only run a short career of this kind before I became unnerved. Tiffen I had a fearful dream. Some events with which my early life were linked came vividly before me; the punishment for my share in which was portrayed in a horrible future. I awoke! Feverish and excited, with a giddy brain and a palpitating heart, I trembled at my own shadow, and felt ashamed! I was fearful of sudden death, and not prepared to die! And yet men that I had despised came round me, and proffered their services! My own servants, to whom I had behaved harshly, treated me with affection. What marvel that body and mind improved under such treatment? During the worst of my paroxysms, dear old Bevan was by my side. Had I been his own and only child he could not have been more considerably kind. When I recovered strength I asked him for advice. He gave me what I requested; and added to his words some written “Counsels for a Good Master.” These won upon me, and pleased and profited me most of all. They have never been published; their orthography is somewhat rude; and they are quaintly written. I learned these Counsels, one by one, and then I practised them. Now I found something to live for—something to do! I have gained my reward—at home, in an increased desire of those I employ to serve me; abroad, in my own satisfaction at the new field of usefulness opened up to me; and here, in the enjoyment of your love!”

Kate Grover’s speaking eyes were not withdrawn from her lover’s gaze, as she said:—

“These Counsels that you tell me of; are they adapted for a good mistress, too? If so, should I not know them?”

“Fairly said, and to the purpose. They would be useful to all, in every walk of life. But I have them here. Have you patience to hear them?”

“Oh, yes!”

Barton drew his companion closer to his side, and read:

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 "LESSONS FOR A GOOD MASTER."

"Be yovre deportmente calme, serene, and kynde,  
 Wythoute menacing lookes or partial mynde :  
 Yn speeche dyscreete, speke lyttel, saye that welle,  
 Att ye ryte tyme ; so shalle youre language telle ;  
 Lett not vayne-glorie, nor ambytion ys fyre,  
 Nor a false confydence youre soule inspire ;  
 Looke welle befor, arounde, behynde, and take  
 Experyense for youre Gyde, wyth mynde awake !  
 To youre dependentes ane example be,  
 See what you wyssh from them in you theyl see.  
 Wyth equall mynde, welle balansed, lerne to bayre  
 Ye adverse gale, or wynde & waters fayre.  
 Be fyrm, yett gentle, lerne to loue & truste,  
 & gyve to euery onne a porshun iuste :  
 Watchfulle o'er others, & yovrselfe as welle,  
 Alle gluttonnie and dronkenesse expelle :  
 And, aboue alle, walke yn Goddes holie feere,  
 Wyth hedde erekte, & browe and Conshense klere :  
 Mak otheres happynesse youre constant ayme,  
 & otheres thenne to youe wyll doe the sayme."

When Barton had done, he said, "What think you of them?"

"That I must learn them, too. They are good, and should become familiar," said his loving companion.

"I am glad *you* think so. I will have them copied and spread about."

They arose and passed down the shady avenue, and talked on, as only lovers can.

\* \* \* \* \*

There was a great stir in the city—a grand marriage was about to be solemnized in the old church of St. Stephen, and crowds of people lined Bucklersbury for hours preceding the time of the ceremony. Matthias Barton was to be married to his fair cousin, Catherine Grover; and the worthy old Bevan was to give the bride away. Beyond which, the new manager, Tatten, by his master's wish, and nothing loathing, was also to receive, at the hands of Lord Amwell, his faithful and loving Emma; and two more felicitous marriages were never consummated: not even in the fabulous pages of romance. Every domestic belonging to the "firm" was there, from rosy John Hewitt to the tiny errand boy; and each had some tangible reason to keep this day in remembrance. Jack Myerson was a little "flubberated" at the idea of a real live Earl giving away his daughter, "not but what she was as good as the best on 'em, and prettier if anything than her young missus." But even he gained confidence when the affable lord took hold of his horny hand, which proved, Jack thought, that "he was no more than flesh and blood, like other men, only a bit better bred, may-be."

Where all was happiness we have little else to chronicle.

\* \* \* \* \*

The moral which our mythical sketch presents may be thus given—"Listen to the first monitions of Conscience—sitting in watchfulness over all your thoughts—that your actions may be the result of matured reasoning. Follow out the counsels we have laid down for you, and when the evening of life casts its shadows round your couch, you will be able to render up to the Great Master a good account of your

DAY'S JOURNEY."

DECEMBER, *xxxi* Days.

The mighty winds, their deafening horrors blow,  
And gentle life, and all sweet song is dead!  
I often wonder where the children go  
When all the other sunny things have fled.  
"Memories."

## MOON.

1. Full Moon 10h. 56m. a.m.  
8. Last Quart. 6h. 37m. a.m.  
16. New Moon 11h. 1m. a.m.  
23. First Quart. 6h. 36m. a.m.  
30. Full Moon 9h. 33m. p.m.

| D. | D. | ANNIVERSARIES.                        | High Water at<br>London Bridge. |       |
|----|----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| W. | M. |                                       | A. M.                           | P. M. |
| 1  | T  | Alexander of Russia died, 1825        | 1 10                            | 1 35  |
| 2  | W  | Napoleon Bonaparte crowned, 1804      | 1 59                            | 2 25  |
| 3  | T  | John Flaxman died, 1827               | 2 49                            | 3 15  |
| 4  | F  | Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642         | 3 37                            | 4 5   |
| 5  | S  | John Bewick died, 1795                | 4 30                            | 4 55  |
| 6  | S  | 2nd Sunday in Advent                  | 5 20                            | 5 45  |
| 7  | M  | Algernon Sydney beheaded, 1683        | 6 10                            | 6 40  |
| 8  | T  | Conception B.V.M.                     | 7 5                             | 7 35  |
| 9  | W  | John Milton born, 1608                | 8 5                             | 8 40  |
| 10 | T  | Sun rises, 7h. 57m. Sets, 3h. 49m.    | 9 10                            | 9 45  |
| 11 | F  | Charles XII. died, 1718               | 10 15                           | 10 44 |
| 12 | S  | Thomas Sutton died, 1611              | 11 15                           | 11 45 |
| 13 | S  | 3rd Sunday in Advent                  | 0 0                             | 0 10  |
| 14 | M  | George Washington died, 1799          | 0 33                            | 0 55  |
| 15 | T  | Sun rises, 8h. 1m. Sets, 3h. 49m.     | 1 13                            | 1 35  |
| 16 | W  | Cambridge Term ends                   | 1 0                             | 2 10  |
| 17 | T  | Henry II. crowned, 1154               | 2 3                             | 2 50  |
| 18 | F  | Philip Miller, botanist, died, 1771   | 3 6                             | 3 25  |
| 19 | S  | Turner, painter, died, 1851           | 3 40                            | 3 59  |
| 20 | S  | 4th Sunday in Advent                  | 4 18                            | 4 35  |
| 21 | M  | St. Thomas. Shortest Day              | 4 55                            | 5 15  |
| 22 | T  | T. Banks, sculptor, born, 1738        | 5 33                            | 5 55  |
| 23 | W  | James II. escaped fr. Rochester, 1688 | 6 15                            | 6 40  |
| 24 | T  | Peace bet. England and Amer. 1814     | 7 3                             | 7 30  |
| 25 | F  | Christmas Day                         | 7 55                            | 8 25  |
| 26 | S  | St. Stephen                           | 9 0                             | 9 35  |
| 27 | S  | 1st Sunday after Christmas            | 10 8                            | 10 45 |
| 28 | M  | Innocents' Day                        | 11 18                           | 11 50 |
| 29 | T  | Thomas à Beckett m. 1171              | 0 0                             | 0 20  |
| 30 | W  | The old Pretender died, 1765          | 0 52                            | 1 20  |
| 31 | T  | Silvester                             | 1 47                            | 2 15  |

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

| DAYS.                 | MORNING.                   | EVENING.                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dec. 6. 2nd in Advent | Isaiah 5.. Acts 7 to v. 30 | Isaiah 24.. Hebrews 12  |
| 13. 3rd in Advent     | Isaiah 25.. Acts 12        | Isaiah 26.. 1 Peter 1   |
| 20. 4th in Advent     | Isaiah 30.. Acts 13        | Isaiah 32.. 2 Peter 3   |
| 27. 1st aft. Christm. | Isaiah 37.. Acts 20        | Isaiah 38.. Revelat. 22 |

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## GARDENING FOR DECEMBER.

Manure, dig, trench and lay vacant ground in trenches. Dig warm borders for early crops. Prepare and turn composts. In manuring ground dig in not more than one spade deep. Protect tender plants with proper covering in rain or frost, but give air in mild, dry weather daily. In open weather plant beans, peas, and cabbages. Sow radishes on a warm south border. Sow some early frame peas in a frame or hot-bed for transplanting next month. Plant espaliers of apples, pears, plums, cherries, &c., also standard fruit trees of all sorts. A general winter as well as summer pruning is necessary, in all wall and espalier trees; but in standards this is only occasionally requisite. Gooseberries, currants, and raspberries may be planted. The pruning of shrubs, transplanting and separating of herbaceous plants, arrangement, trimming, and digging of borders, should be completed this month. The more tender kind of roses, as the China, Bourbon and tea-scented, will probably require protection. There is generally a good deal to do this month to prevent confusion in the spring.

## HOME AFFECTIONS.

The heart has memories that never die. The rough rubs of the world cannot obliterate them. There are memories of home—early home. There is a magic in the very sound. There is the old tree under which the light-hearted boy swung many a day; yonder the river in which he learned to swim; there the house in which he knew a parent's protection; nay, there is the room in which he romped with brother and sister, long since, alas! laid in the grave in which he must soon be gathered, over-shadowed by yon old church, whither with a joyous troop like himself he has often followed his parents to worship with, and hear the good old man who ministered at the altar. Why, even the very school-house, associated in youthful days with thoughts of tasks, now comes to bring pleasant remembrances of many occasions that call forth some generous exhibitions of the noble traits of human nature. There is where he learned to feel some of his first emotions. There, perchance, he first met the being who, by her love and tenderness in life, has made a home for himself, happier even than that which his childhood knew. There are certain feelings of humanity, and those, too, among the best, that can find an appropriate place for their exercise only

by one's own fireside. There is privacy of that which it was a species of desecration to violate. He who seeks wantonly to invade it is neither more nor less than a villain; and hence there exists no surer test of the debasement of morals in a community, than the disposition to tolerate, in any mode, the man who invades the sanctity of private life. In the turmoil of the world let there be at least one spot where the poor man may find affections and confidence which is not likely to be abused.  
—*Dr. Hawkes.*

## AN ELECTION IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The following advertisement appears in the *London Evening Post* of October 1st, 1774, on the issuing of the writ for the new Parliament:—"Borough—A gentleman of character and fortune, who wishes to avoid contention and trouble, would be glad of a compromise against an ensuing period. A line to Mr Dorrer, at 24, Ludgate-hill, will meet with the most honourable attention."

## SMILES.

A smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual, or insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinct character—some announce goodness and sweetness, others betray sarcasm, bitterness, and pride; some soften the countenance to their languishing tenderness, others brighten by their spiritual vivacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward, to watch that the heart keeps unswayed from the reflection of evil, and is illuminated by sweet thoughts.

## BOILED CHESTNUTS.

Make a slight incision in the outer skin only of each chestnut, to prevent its bursting, and when all are done, throw them into plenty of boiling water, with a dessert-spoonful of salt to the half gallon. Some chestnuts will require to be boiled nearly or quite an hour, others little more than half the time. The cook should try them occasionally, and as soon as they are soft through, drain them, wipe them in a coarse cloth, and send them to table quickly, in a hot napkin.

## TRUTH IN CONVERSATION.

The love of truth is the stimulus to all noble conversation. This is the root of all the charities. The tree which springs from it may have a thousand branches, but they will bear a golden and generous fruitage. It is the loftiest impulse to inquiry—willing to communicate, and more willing to receive—contemptuous of petty curiosity, but passionate for glorious knowledge. Speech without it is but babble. Rhetoric more noisy, but less useful than the tinman's trade. When the love of truth fires up the passions, puts its lightning in the brain, then men may know that a prophet is among them. This is the spring of all heroism, and clothes the martyr with a flame that outshines the flame that kills him. Compared with this, the emulations of argument, the pungen- cies of sarcasm, the pride of logic, the pomp of declamation, are as the sounds of an automaton to the voice of a man.

## THE BIBLE.

What an illustrious book is the Bible ! It rises like a stream in the desert land—its source in the skies, and its fountain in the valleys of the earth. It has rolled on, century after century, enriching every land with verdure and beauty, reflecting all the glowing sky above it, diffusing " whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report " around it. It shines into the casement of the widow, like the light of the morning sun, and makes her heart sing with joy ; it enables her orphan to lift his eyes to the wide shore of the eternal sea, and to say, Immensity is my home, eternity is my life-time ; the mighty God that built the universe is my Father, my Portion, my Friend. It plants in man's heart the hope of joy, the halo of glory and of immortality. It erects in man's conscience the rule of right and wrong. It is emphatically the standard of Christianity. Wherever that standard is unrolled, there freedom finds its noblest footing.

## BUSINESS NECESSARY.

The experience of life demonstrates that a regular and systematic business is essential to the health, happiness, contentment, and usefulness of man. Without it he is uneasy, unsettled, miserable, and wretched. His desires have no fixed aim, his ambition no high and noble ends. He is the sport of visionary dreams and idle fancies—a looker on where all are busy, a drone in the hive of industry, a moper in the field of enterprise and labour. If such were the lot of the feeble and helpless only, it were less to be deplored ; but it is oftener the doom and curse of those who have the power to do without the

will to act, and who need that quality which makes so many others, but the want of which unmakes them—the quality of vigour and resolution. Business is the grand regulator of life.

## CHIMNIES ON FIRE.

When you have reason to suppose that a chimney is dirty, keep the fire low, as a single blaze will be very likely to ignite the soot. Should it, nevertheless, take fire, you will be immediately apprized of it by the loud roaring noise and the falling down of flakes of burning soot. If there is no water in the room, have a bucket-full brought immediately, so as to put out all the fire in the hearth ; and while waiting for water throw on all the salt that may be at hand ; or, what will be still better, a handful of flour of sulphur, as soon as you can obtain it. The sulphur will frequently extinguish even the fire in the chimney, if it has not yet become large. As long as it is burning, take care to keep all the doors and windows tightly shut, and hold up closely before the fire-place a blanket or some other woollen article, for instance, a table-cover, or hearth rug, so as to exclude the air.

## A RETROSPECT OF THE PAST.

When the inordinate hopes of early youth, which provoke their own disappointment, have been sobered down by longer experience and more extended views—when the keen contentions and eager rivalries which employed our riper age have expired, or been abandoned—when we have seen, year after year, the objects of our fiercest hostility and of our fondest affections lie down together in the hallowed peace of the grave—when ordinary pleasures and amusements begin to be insipid, and the gay derision which seasoned them to appear flat and importunate—when we reflect how often we have mourned and been comforted, what opposite opinions we have successively maintained and abandoned, to what inconsistent habits we have gradually been formed, and how frequently the objects of our pride have proved the sources of our shame—we are naturally led to recur to the careless days of our childhood, and from that distant starting place to retrace the whole of our career, and that of our contemporaries, with feelings of far greater humility and indulgence than those by which it had actually been accompanied ; to think all vain but affection and honour, the simplest and cheapest pleasures the truest and most precious, and generosity of sentiment the only mental superiority which ought either to be wished for or admired.



## A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MEMORIES.—A POEM."

### I.

I would not that this holiday  
 Should pass the threshold of my thought,  
 Without one humble carol-lay  
 To tell of duties to be wrought  
 This day—which curtains out the gloom  
 Of sorrow past, of present fear:  
 A peaceful ritual at the tomb  
 Which closes round the dying year.

### II.

So, as the loving-cup goes round,  
 We'll crowd our brows with gracious smiles,  
 Nor let one selfish thought be found  
 To curve the lip with graceless wiles.  
 And though bleak winds the casements thrill,  
 And Death is moaning through the trees—  
 We'll feel a warmth no breath can kill,  
 Fed by its own sweet charities.

## III.

Encircled by the chimney, wide,  
 We need not make our troubles known,  
 For with them floating down the tide  
 Some joys more lasting have been thrown!  
 Some mercies on the sea of life:  
 Some saving hand when cast aground:  
 Some oil upon the waves of strife:  
 Some haven we have surely found.

## IV.

Let's hush awhile the prattling tongues  
 Of "little children" round us grown,  
 And in our replicated songs  
 Make all their passing bliss our own.  
 To blushing lass and bashful youth,  
 Whose hearts may throb with fitful fears—  
 We'll tell, in language formed of truth,  
 How love should be secured from tears.

## V.

Those whom we meet first time this day,  
 And friends we've often seen before,  
 Shall each be happy 'neath the sway  
 Of Love, who'll swim the goblet o'er;  
 And matrons drenched by silvered hours,  
 And aged men bowed low by pain,  
 Shall feel beneath our barred boughs,  
 Some greenness at the heart again.

## VI.

And those who've wronged us in life's race  
 Must this day be forgiven anew,  
 For often from a rugged case  
 The diamond shines when polished true.  
 We'll have no harsh analyses!—  
 Who takes a stricken brother's part  
 Is joyed when he reflected sees  
 The quiet love of his own heart.

## VII.

The God who in the manger lay  
 Brought happiness again to earth;  
 And we who celebrate His day,  
 Should not forget Him in our mirth.  
 And if our charity increase,  
 And if to all of each degree  
 We spread the blessedness of peace,  
 His natal-day will honoured be.





# HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

## OF THE CABINET.

|                                                |                                     |                                       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>First Lord of Treasury (Premier)</i> ....   | Viscount Palmerston                 |                                       |
| <i>Lord High Chancellor</i> ..                 | Right Hon. Lord Cranworth           |                                       |
| <i>Lord President of the Council</i> .....     | Right Hon. Earl Granville           |                                       |
| <i>Lord Privy Seal</i> .....                   | Earl of Harrowby                    |                                       |
| <i>Secretaries of State</i> {                  | <i>Home</i> .....                   | Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bt. G.C. B. |
|                                                | <i>Foreign</i> .....                | Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B.       |
|                                                | <i>Colonial</i> .....               | Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.          |
| <i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> .....       | Right Hon. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis.   |                                       |
| <i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> .....       | Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P.       |                                       |
| <i>Secretary at War</i> .....                  | Lord Panmure                        |                                       |
| <i>President of the Board of Control</i> ..... | Rt. Hon. Robert Vernon Smith.       |                                       |
| <i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i> .. | Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P.         |                                       |
| <i>First Commissioner of Works, &amp;c.</i> .. | Rt. Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart.         |                                       |
| <i>Without Office</i> .....                    | Right Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne |                                       |

## NOT OF THE CABINET.

|                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                            |                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Lord Great Chamberlain</i> .....                                  | Lord Willoughby D'Eresby                                                                                                                                   |                                    |
| <i>Paymaster-General and President of the Board of Trade</i> } ..... | Lord Stanley, of Alderley                                                                                                                                  |                                    |
| <i>General Commanding-in-Chief</i> .....                             | H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.                                                                                                                              |                                    |
| <i>Under Secretaries of State (Home)</i> ..                          | H. Waddington, Esq.; W. N. Massey, Esq.                                                                                                                    |                                    |
| "    ( Foreign ) ..                                                  | E. Hammond, Esq.; Lord Wycombe                                                                                                                             |                                    |
| "    ( Colonial ) ..                                                 | { John Ball, Esq.; H. Merivale, Esq.;<br>T. F. Elliot, Esq.                                                                                                |                                    |
| <i>Secretaries of the Treasury</i> .....                             | { Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P.<br>James Wilson, Esq.                                                                                                      |                                    |
| <i>Secretaries to the Admiralty</i> .....                            | Ralph Osborne, Esq., M.P., T. Phin, Esq.                                                                                                                   |                                    |
| <i>Attorney General</i> .....                                        | Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, M.P.                                                                                                                                |                                    |
| <i>Solicitor General</i> .....                                       | Sir R. Bethell, Kt., Q.C., M.P.                                                                                                                            |                                    |
| <i>Lords of the Treasury</i> .....                                   | { Viscount Palmerston. Rt. Hon Sir G. C.<br>Lewis, Bart.; Visct. Monk; Visct. Duncan<br>Hon. H. B. W. Brand.                                               |                                    |
| <i>Lords of the Admiralty</i> .....                                  | { Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.; Rear-Adm.<br>M. F. F. Berkeley, Rear-Admiral Henry<br>Eden; Capt. P. Richards; Capt. Alex.<br>Milne; and Sir R. Peel, Bart. |                                    |
| <i>Ordnance</i> {                                                    | <i>Clerk</i> .....                                                                                                                                         | Wm. Monsell, Esq., M.P.            |
| {                                                                    | <i>Secretaries</i> .....                                                                                                                                   | Col. G. C. Mundy; Fred. Peel, Esq. |
|                                                                      | <i>Deputy-Secretary</i> .....                                                                                                                              | Sir Benjamin Hawes                 |

## IRELAND.

|                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Lord Lieutenant</i> .....   | Earl of Carlisle          |
| <i>Lord Chancellor</i> .....   | Right Hon. M. Brady       |
| <i>Attorney-General</i> .....  | Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald |
| <i>Solicitor-General</i> ..... | J. Christian, Esq.        |

## SCOTLAND.

|                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Lord Advocate</i> .....            | Right Hon. J. Moncrieff, M.P. |
| <i>Solicitor General</i> .....        | Edward Francis Maitland, Esq. |
| <i>Keeper of the Great Seal</i> ..... | The Earl of Home              |

## OFFICERS OF THE CITY CORPORATION.

## LORD MAYOR.

RT. HON. THOMAS QUESTED FINNIS (Tower Ward, 1848),  
Elected September 29th. Sworn in November 9th.

## SHERIFFS. ;

John Joseph Mechi, Esq. Frederick Keats, Esq.  
Elected 24th June—Sworn in 28th September.

## RECORDER.

Russell Gurney, Esq.

## ALDERMEN.

## THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

|                                                                        |    |    |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|------|
| Laurie, Sir Peter, Knight, Aldersgate ; 7, Park Square, Regent's-park  | .. | .. | 1826 |
| Farebrother, C. Esq. Lime-street ; 6, Lancaster-place, Strand          | .. | .. | 1826 |
| Copeland, W. Esq. M.P. Bishopsgate ; 160, New Bond-street              | .. | .. | 1829 |
| Wilson, Samuel, Esq. Bridge Without ; 43, Ludgate-street               | .. | .. | 1831 |
| Marshall, Sir C. Knight, Bridge-within ; 43, Russell-square            | .. | .. | 1832 |
| Humphery, J. Esq. M.P., Aldgate ; Hays' Wharf, Southwark               | .. | .. | 1835 |
| Magnay, Sir William, Bart. Vintry ; 19, Buckingham-street              | .. | .. | 1838 |
| Carroll, Sir George, Knight, Candlewick ; 34, Cavendish-square         | .. | .. | 1840 |
| Duke, Sir James, M.P., Farringdon Without ; Griffin's Wharf, Southwark | .. | .. | 1840 |
| Farncombe, Thomas, Esq., Bassishaw ; 104, Pall-mall                    | .. | .. | 1840 |
| Musgrove, Sir John, Bart., Broad-street                                | .. | .. | 1842 |
| Challis, Thomas, Esq., M.P., Cripplegate                               | .. | .. | 1843 |
| Sidney, Thomas, Esq. Billingsgate ; 8, Ludgate-hill                    | .. | .. | 1844 |
| Moon, Sir F. G. Bart.—Portsoken                                        | .. | .. | 1844 |
| Salomons, David, Esq., Cordwainer                                      | .. | .. | 1846 |

## THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

|                                             |    |    |    |    |    |      |
|---------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Carden, Sir R. W. Knt. Dowgate              | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1849 |
| Wire, D. W. Esq. Walbrook                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1851 |
| Cubitt, W. Esq., Langbourn                  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1851 |
| Muggeridge, Sir Henry, Knt., Castle Baynard | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1851 |
| Kennedy, Richard Hartley, Esq., Cheap       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1851 |
| Carter, John, Esq. Cornhill                 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1854 |
| Rose, W. A. Esq., Queenhithe                | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1854 |
| Eagleton, Edwards, Esq., Farringdon Within  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1855 |
| Lawrence, William, Esq., Bread-street       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1855 |
| W. S. Hale, Esq., Coleman-street            | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1856 |

*Chamberlain*, Sir John Key, Bart.  
*Common Serjeant*,  
*Town Clerk*, Serjeant Mereweather  
*Common Pleaders*, Archer Ryland ;  
Henry Randell ; John Locke  
*Comptroller*, Ferdinand Brand

*Remembrancer*, Edward Tyrrell  
*City Solicitor*, Charles Pearson  
*High Bailiff of Southwark*, William  
Pritchard  
*Commissioner of City Police*, Daniel  
Whittle Harvey

# STAMP DUTIES.

RECEIPTS .. .. . 0 0 1

## APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES,

|                   |     |     |    |    |        |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|----|--------|
| Without Premium   | ..  | ..  | .. | .. | 0 2 6  |
| Under £30         | ..  | ..  | .. | .. | 1 0 0  |
| For 30 and under  | £50 | ..  | .. | .. | 2 0 0  |
| 50                | ..  | 100 | .. | .. | 2 0 0  |
| 100               | ..  | 200 | .. | .. | 6 0 0  |
| 200               | ..  | 300 | .. | .. | 12 0 0 |
| 300               | ..  | 400 | .. | .. | 20 0 0 |
| Attorneys' Clerks | ..  | ..  | .. | .. | 80 0 0 |

INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Draft, or Order for the Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any Sum of Money,

|                   |                      |          |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Not exceeding     | £5                   | 0 0 1    |
| Exceeding         | £5 and not exceeding | 10 0 0 2 |
| 10                | 25                   | 0 0 3    |
| 25                | 50                   | 0 0 6    |
| 50                | 75                   | 0 0 9    |
| 75                | 100                  | 0 1 0    |
| 100               | 200                  | 0 2 0    |
| 200               | 300                  | 0 3 0    |
| 300               | 400                  | 0 4 0    |
| 400               | 500                  | 0 5 0    |
| 500               | 750                  | 0 7 6    |
| 750               | 1,000                | 0 10 0   |
| 1,000             | 1,500                | 0 15 0   |
| 1,500             | 2,000                | 1 0 0    |
| 2,000             | 3,000                | 1 10 0   |
| 3,000             | 4,000                | 2 0 0    |
| 4,000 and upwards | ..                   | 2 5 0    |

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom,

If drawn singly or otherwise than in a Set of Three or more, the same Duty as on an Inland Bill of the same Amount and Tenor.

If drawn in Sets of Three or more, for every Bill of each Set,

|                                                |       |        |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Where the Sum payable thereby shall not exceed | £25   | 0 0 1  |
| And where it shall exceed £25 and not exceed   | 50    | 0 0 2  |
| 50                                             | 75    | 0 0 3  |
| 75                                             | 100   | 0 0 4  |
| 100                                            | 200   | 0 0 8  |
| 200                                            | 300   | 0 1 0  |
| 300                                            | 400   | 0 1 4  |
| 400                                            | 500   | 0 1 8  |
| 500                                            | 750   | 0 2 6  |
| 750                                            | 1,000 | 0 3 4  |
| 1,000                                          | 1,500 | 0 5 0  |
| 1,500                                          | 2,000 | 0 6 8  |
| 2,000                                          | 3,000 | 0 10 0 |
| 3,000                                          | 4,000 | 0 13 4 |
| 4,000 and upwards                              | ..    | 0 15 0 |

£

**FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE** drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable within the United Kingdom, the same Duty as on an Inland Bill of the same Amount and Tenor.

**FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE** drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom, but endorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, the same duty as on a Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom.

**PROMISSORY NOTE** for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of Money

|               |                      |    | £   | s. | d.  |
|---------------|----------------------|----|-----|----|-----|
| Not exceeding | ..                   | .. | £5  | 0  | 0 1 |
| Exceeding     | £5 and not exceeding | .. | 10  | 0  | 0 2 |
| "             | 10                   | .. | 25  | 0  | 0 3 |
| "             | 25                   | .. | 50  | 0  | 0 6 |
| "             | 50                   | .. | 75  | 0  | 0 9 |
| "             | 75                   | .. | 100 | 0  | 1 0 |

**PROMISSORY NOTE** for the Payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any Sum of Money,

|           |                        |    |       |   |      |
|-----------|------------------------|----|-------|---|------|
| Exceeding | £100 and not exceeding | .. | 200   | 0 | 2 0  |
| "         | 200                    | .. | 300   | 0 | 3 0  |
| "         | 300                    | .. | 400   | 0 | 4 0  |
| "         | 400                    | .. | 500   | 0 | 5 0  |
| "         | 500                    | .. | 750   | 0 | 7 6  |
| "         | 750                    | .. | 1,000 | 0 | 10 0 |
| "         | 1,000                  | .. | 1,500 | 0 | 15 0 |
| "         | 1,500                  | .. | 2,000 | 1 | 0 0  |
| "         | 2,000                  | .. | 3,000 | 1 | 10 0 |
| "         | 3,000                  | .. | 4,000 | 2 | 0 0  |
| "         | 4,000 and upwards      | .. | ..    | 2 | 5 0  |

**LEASE OR TACK** of any Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, or Heritable Subjects, for any term of Years exceeding Thirty-five, at a yearly Rent, with or without any Sum of Money by way of fine, Premium, or Grassum paid for the same, the following Duties in respect of such yearly Rent.

|                                           |                       | If the Term shall not exceed 100 Years. |    |      | If the Term shall exceed 100 Years. |    |      |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|----|------|-------------------------------------|----|------|
|                                           |                       | £                                       | s. | d.   | £                                   | s. | d.   |
| Where the yearly Rent shall not exceed £5 | ..                    | 0                                       | 3  | 0    | 0                                   | 6  | 0    |
| And where the same shall exceed           | £5 and not exceed £10 | 0                                       | 6  | 0    | 0                                   | 12 | 0    |
| "                                         | 10                    | 15                                      | 0  | 9 0  | 1                                   | 0  | 18 0 |
| "                                         | 15                    | 20                                      | 0  | 12 0 | 1                                   | 4  | 0    |
| "                                         | 20                    | 25                                      | 0  | 15 0 | 1                                   | 10 | 0    |
| "                                         | 25                    | 50                                      | 1  | 10 0 | 3                                   | 0  | 0    |
| "                                         | 50                    | 75                                      | 2  | 5 0  | 4                                   | 10 | 0    |
| "                                         | 75                    | 100                                     | 3  | 0 0  | 6                                   | 0  | 0    |

And where the same shall exceed £100 then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 .. .. . 1 10 0

3 0 0

And where any such Lease or Tack as aforesaid shall be granted in consideration of a Fine, Premium, or Grassum, and also of a yearly Rent, such Lease or Tack shall be chargeable also, in respect of such Fine, Premium

or Grassum, with the ad valorem Stamp Duties granted under the Head or Title of "Conveyance" in the Schedule annexed to the Act passed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter Ninety-seven.

#### EXEMPTION.

Any Lease made in pursuance of the Trinity College, Dublin, Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |   |                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>CONVEYANCE of any Kind or Description whatsoever in England or Ireland, &amp; Charter, Disposition, or Contract containing the first original Constitution of Feu and Ground Annual Rights in Scotland (not being a Lease or Tack for Years), in consideration of an annual Sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite Period, whether Fee Farm or other Rent, Feu Duty, Ground Annual, or otherwise ..</p> | } | <p>The same Duties as on a Lease or Tack for a Term exceeding 100 years, at a yearly Rent equal to such annual Sum.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### EXEMPTIONS.

Any Lease or Tack for a Life or Lives not exceeding Three, or for a Term of Years determinable with a Life or Lives not exceeding Three, by whomsoever granted.

Any Grant in Fee Simple or in Perpetuity, made in Ireland, in pursuance of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, or in pursuance of the Trinity College (Dublin) Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851.

All which said Leases or Tacks or Grants respectively shall be chargeable with the Stamp Duties to which the same were subject and liable before the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 63.

#### DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART AND PROGRESSIVE DUTY.

EVERY SUCH LEASE or Tack, and every such Conveyance, Charter, Disposition, or Contract as aforesaid hereby charged with Duty, and the Duplicate or Counterpart thereof respectively, shall be chargeable with the respective Stamp Duties granted and made payable under the several Heads or Titles of "Duplicate or Counterpart," and "Progressive Duty," in the Schedule annexed to the Act of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of Her Majesty's Reign Chapter Ninety-seven.

LICENSE TO DEMISE Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such Licence if granted in Court :

|                                                                                                                                     |   |                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Where the clear yearly Value of the Estate to be demised shall be expressed in such Licence and shall not exceed £75 .. .. .</p> | } | <p>The same Duty on a Lease at a yearly Rent equal to such yearly Value, under the Act of the 13 &amp; 14 Vic. c. 97.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| And in all other Cases .. .. . | £ s. d.<br>0 10 0 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| BELLS OF LADING .. .. . | 0 6 |
|-------------------------|-----|

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| CHARTER PARTY .. .. . | 5 0 |
|-----------------------|-----|

Charter Parties may be stamped within 14 days after they are executed, and upon payment of a penalty of £10 within one calendar month after they are executed.

**POLICIES—LIFE**

|                                                             |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Not exceeding £500, for every £50 and for any part of £50   | 0  | 0  | 6  |
| Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100 |    |    |    |
| and for any part of £100                                    | .. | .. | .. |
| Exceeding £1000, then for every £1000 and any part of £1000 | .. | .. | .. |
|                                                             | 0  | 10 | 0  |

**POLICIES—SEA**

|                        |         |                 |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Premiums not exceeding | £0 10s. | 0s. 3d. per cwt |
| "                      | 1 0     | 1 0             |
| "                      | 1 10    | 1 6             |
| "                      | 2 0     | 2 0             |
| "                      | 2 10    | 3 0             |
| " exceeding            | 2 10    | 4 0             |

**POLICIES—SEA, FOR TIME.**

|                        |         |   |
|------------------------|---------|---|
| Not exceeding 6 months | 2s. 6d. | " |
| Exceeding 6 months     | 4 0     | " |

**POLICIES—FIRE**

|                         |   |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Duty                    | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| And for every £100      | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| On property beyond Seas | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| And for every £100      | 0 | 5 | 0 |

Detached buildings or goods contained therein, or plurality of risks, are not to be valued or insured in one risk, under the penalty of 100l., unless there be an average clause. Farming Stock free.

**WILLS**

Probate and Letters of Administration, with Will annexed.

Without Will

|                       |     |    |   |
|-----------------------|-----|----|---|
| Above 20l. under 50l. | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| 50 ..... 100          | 1   | 0  | 0 |
| £20 under £100        | 0   | 10 | 0 |
| 100 " 200             | 2   | 0  | 0 |
| 200 " 300             | 5   | 0  | 0 |
| 300 " 450             | 8   | 0  | 0 |
| 450 " 600             | 11  | 0  | 0 |
| 600 " 800             | 15  | 0  | 0 |
| 800 " 1000            | 22  | 0  | 0 |
| 1000 " 1500           | 30  | 0  | 0 |
| 1500 " 2000           | 40  | 0  | 0 |
| 2000 " 3000           | 50  | 0  | 0 |
| 3000 " 4000           | 60  | 0  | 0 |
| 4000 " 5000           | 80  | 0  | 0 |
| 5000 " 6000           | 100 | 0  | 0 |
| 6000 " 7000           | 120 | 0  | 0 |
| 7000 " 8000           | 140 | 0  | 0 |
| 8000 " 9000           | 160 | 0  | 0 |
| 9000 " 10000          | 180 | 0  | 0 |
| 10000 " 12000         | 200 | 0  | 0 |
| 12000 " 14000         | 220 | 0  | 0 |
| 14000 " 16000         | 250 | 0  | 0 |
|                       | 375 | 0  | 0 |

No Will is legal unless signed in the presence of Two Witnesses, who are to declare the same as being in the presence of the Testator and of each other when they subscribe their names.

## POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**—All letters from one part of Great Britain to another (including the Local Penny Posts and the London Twopenny Post), are charged, if prepaid, and not

Exceeding half an ounce .. 1d.  
Ditto and not an ounce .. 2d.

and so on, at the rate of 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. Unpaid and unstamped letters are charged double postage on delivery.

**HOURS OF POSTING FOR THE EVENING MAILS.**—The Receiving-houses close at 5 30 P.M.; but letters are received for the evening's dispatch until 6 P.M., if an extra penny stamp is affixed. The Branch Post-office at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Stone's-end, Southwark, receive letters until 6 P.M., and until  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 P.M. by affixing an additional penny stamp. At the Branch Post Office in Lombard-street, the box remains open without additional fee until 6 P.M., and until 7 P.M. by affixing a pennystamp. At the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand until 6, free; and until 7, by payment of the extra charge as at Lombard-street. From 7 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7 P.M., letters may be posted at the General Post Office upon payment of a fee of sixpence each, which must, as well as the postage, be prepaid. Letters intended to pass by outward mails to foreign parts must be posted at the above hours.—N.B. Newspapers for the evening mails must be put into the Receiving Houses before 5 P.M. the Branch offices before 5 30, or General Post Office before 6 P.M. From 6 P.M. to 7 30, on payment of one halfpenny late fee; except newspapers for foreign parts, which must be posted at the General Post Office and Branch Offices before 6 P.M., and at the Receiving Houses before 5 P.M.

**MORNING MAILS** must be posted at the Receiving Houses before 10 p.m. the previous evening, and at the Branch Offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish Street, and the Borough, before 7 15

a.m., and at Lombard Street and the Chief Office before 7.45 a.m.

**TRANSMISSION OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS BY POST WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—Periodical Publications, including Newspapers, published in the United Kingdom at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days, and which shall bear a stamp or stamps denoting the stamp duty, of the kind hitherto confined chiefly to Newspapers, may be transmitted and re-transmitted through the Post within the United Kingdom free from postage. The publication must be folded in such a manner, that the stamp shall be exposed on the outside. It must be posted within fifteen days from the date of publication. It must either have no cover or a cover-open at the ends. It must contain no enclosure. It must have no writing or other mark thereon, but the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, nor anything on the cover, but such name and address, the printed title of the publication, and printed name and address of the publisher or vender who sends it. If the publication be addressed to any person within the free delivery of the place where it is posted, it will be liable to a postage of 1d., which must be prepaid by affixing a postage stamp. The free delivery of London, so far as applies to this rule, extends to such places only as are within three miles of the General Post Office. Unstamped publications, or stamped publications which have been issued more than fifteen days, can be forwarded within the United Kingdom and to most of the Colonies under the regulation of the Book Post.

**BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Inland Book Post.**—Far a packet not exceeding 4oz., 1d.; exceeding 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 2d.; exceeding 8oz. and not exceeding 16oz., 4d.; exceeding 1lb. and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6d.; and so on, 2d. being charged for every additional

½ lb. or any less weight. The postage must be prepaid in full by means of postage stamps affixed outside the packet or cover. Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. If the postage paid on the packet amount to 4d., it may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the books, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixtures of the three. All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., will be allowed whether it be loose or attached; also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, and whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto. But, if the postage paid be less than 4d., the packet must consist exclusively of printed matter, without restriction, however, either as to the number of publications or separate sheets, or as to whether they are bound or unbound. A packet must not contain any letter, or any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, written or printed in any packet or on its cover. No book packet can be received, if it exceeds two feet in length, width, or depth. Any packet, which shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall have any better, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written or printed in it or upon its cover, will be charged with the "unpaid" or double letter postage. If a packet contain any letter, closed or open, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged as an unpaid letter, together with an additional rate of 4d.; and the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its

address. If a packet be not sufficiently pre-paid with stamps, but nevertheless bear a stamp of the value of 1d., it will be forwarded charged with the deficient book postage, together with an additional rate of 4d., but any packet which shall bear no postage stamp, will be charged with the "unpaid" or double letter postage, according to its weight. In every case in which the postage charged upon a packet under these regulations would be greater than the letter rate, the latter postage must be substituted. These regulations will not interfere with Votes and Proceedings of Parliament, or Newspapers and other Periodical publications, when duly stamped, and posted in accordance with the regulations applicable to publications. Any officer of the Post Office may detain a book packet for 24 hours. The head postmaster, who first receives a book packet must, whenever he has ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, open and examine the packet; and every book packet, which shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall exceed two feet in length, width, or depth, or shall have any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in it or upon its cover, or shall bear no postage stamp, must be sent up to the Dead Letter Office in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, as the case may be; but in the event of any other infringement, the packet must be dealt with by the Postmaster himself, as laid down in the previous observations thereon.

Printed Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, Maps, Music, Paper, Parchment, and Vellum, (to the exclusion of letters) whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be transmitted by the Post between the United Kingdom and the British West Indies, Bermuda, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, New South Wales, South Australia, per packet, at the following reduced rates of Postage viz.; not ex-



ceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. in weight, 6d.; not exceeding 1 lb., 1s.; and for every additional lb. or fraction of a lb., 1s., provided they are made up the same as newspapers, in a cover open at both ends; but they must not exceed 24 in. any way; also Cape Town, New Zealand, and St. Helena, per *private ship*; and Malta, Gibraltar, and Ionian Islands (*via* Southampton) at the same charge, subject to the same restrictions as the above.

**MONEY ORDERS** are granted and paid at every Post Town in the United Kingdom, the commission for which is 3d. for sums not exceeding £2, and 6d., for not exceeding £5, the highest sum for which a single Order is granted—Money Orders drawn on London are payable at the Chief Office, Aldersgate Street, between 10 and 4. Should this be inconvenient, they should be drawn on the nearest office to which the payee resides whose signature, with one Christian name will be sufficient. The Hours for transacting Money Order business in London and its district, are between 10 and 4, and beyond, from 9 till 6 daily:

**MONEY ORDERS** are subject to the following rules:—1. Every money order issued on or after the 6th October, 1848, must be presented for payment before the end of the second calendar month after that in which it was issued, (for instance, if issued in October, it must be presented for payment before the end of December), otherwise a new order will be necessary, for which a second commission must be paid. 2. As already notified to the public, if an order be not presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in October and not presented before the end of the next October), the money will not be paid at all. 3. As, after once paying a money order, by whomsoever presented, the office will not be liable to any further claim, the public are strictly cautioned,

*a.* To take all means to prevent the loss of the money order. *b.* Never to send a money order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof. *c.* To be careful, on taking out a money order, to state correctly the Christian name as well as the surname of the person in whose favour it is to be drawn. *d.* To see that the name, address, and occupation of the person taking out the money order are correctly known to the person in whose favour it is drawn. 4. Neglect of these instructions will lead to delay and trouble in obtaining payment, and even risk the loss of the money.—These instructions, together with some others of more importance, will be found printed in every money order.

**LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS**—Foreign Letters, insufficiently stamped, will be returned, in cases where the payment of compulsory. Letters cannot partly be paid in stamps and partly in money. Late Letters must be posted pre-paid with stamps, both Postage and Late Fee; and late Newspapers, with stamps for the Late Fee, or they cannot be forwarded. Newspapers for Foreign Mails, which are made up in the morning, must be posted the previous evening at the same hours as Newspapers for the Evening Mails. No Letter when once posted, can be given up to any one but the person to whom it is addressed, upon any pretence whatever.

**ARTICLES WHICH MAY NOT BE SENT BY POST**—Any Glass, or Glass Bottle, any Razor, Scissors, Knife, Fork, or other sharp or pointed instrument; any Leeches, Game, Fish, Flesh, Fruit, Vegetable, or other perishable substance; any Bladder, or other vessel containing liquid, or any article, matter, or thing whatsoever which might, by pressure or otherwise, be rendered injurious to the contents of the Mail bags, or to the officers of the Post Office. Letters to, or passing through warm climates, should be sealed with wafers, or with hard wax made expressly for this purpose, as the ordinary wax softens in warm countries.

**STAMPS** can be used to pay the postage on Foreign, Colonial, and Ship Letters and Newspapers, or they will be sent forward, charged with the deficiency. Inland Letters insufficiently stamped are charged double the deficiency.

## WEATHER TABLE,

FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER, THROUGH 'ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH  
YEAR FOR EVER, BY

DR. HERSCHELL,

With alterations founded on the experience of

DR. ADAM CLARKE.

This Table, and the accompanying remarks, are the results of many years' actual observations, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

| If the new, first quarter, full moon, or last quarter, happens, | IN SUMMER.                 | IN WINTER,                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Between midnight and 2 }<br>in the morning,                     | Fair                       | { Hard frost, unless the<br>wind be S. or W.     |
| Between 2 and 4 A. M. }                                         | Cold with frequent showers | { Snowy and stormy                               |
| — 4 and 6, „ }                                                  | Rain                       | { Rain                                           |
| — 6 and 8, „ }                                                  | Wind and Rain              | { Stormy                                         |
| — 8 and 10, „ }                                                 | Changeable                 | { Cold rain, if Wind be<br>W. Snow, if E.        |
| — 10 and 12. „ }                                                | Frequent Showers           | { Cold and high wind                             |
| At 12, M., and 2, P. M. }                                       | Very rainy                 | { Snow or rain                                   |
| Between 2 and 4, „ }                                            | Changeable                 | { Fair and mild                                  |
| — 4 and 6, „ }                                                  | Fair                       | { Fair                                           |
| — 6 and 8, „ }                                                  | Fair, if Wind N. W. }      | { Fair and frosty, if the<br>Wind be N. or N. E. |
| — 8 and 10, „ }                                                 | Rainy, if S. or S. W. }    | { Rain or snow if S or S W                       |
| — 10 and 12, „ }                                                | Ditto                      | { Ditto                                          |
|                                                                 | Fair                       | { Fair and frosty                                |

*Observations.*—1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will it be during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to *midday*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed,

# LONDON BANKERS.

- Agra and United Service, 9, Old Jewry  
 Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street  
 British North America, 7, St. Helen's-pl  
 Bank of England, Threadneedle-street,  
 and Old Burlington-street  
 Bank of London, 52, Threadneedle st.  
 Bank of New South Wales, 37, Can-  
 non-street  
 Barclay and Co, 54, Lombard-street  
 Barnett and Co, 62, Lombard-st.  
 Bauer and Co, 113, Leadenhall-st  
 Biggerstaffs', 8, West Smithfield, & 6,  
 Bank-bldgs. Metropolitan Cattle-mkt  
 Bosanquet and Co, 73, Lombard-st  
 Brown, Janson and Co, 32, Abchurch-la  
 Brown, John and Co, 25, Abchurch-la  
 Call and Co, 25, Old Bond-st  
 Challis and Son, 37, West Smithfield,  
 and 12, Bank bldgs. Metrp. Ctl-mkt  
 Chartered of Asia, 32, Gt. Winchester st.  
 Chartered of India, Australia & China,  
 33, Gresham-house, Old Broad-st  
 Child and Co, Temple Bar  
 City Bank, Threadneedle-st  
 Cocks and Co, Charing-cross  
 Colonial, 13, Bishopsgate-st. within  
 Commercial Bank of London, 6, Loth-  
 bury; 6, Henrietta-st., Covent gar-  
 den  
 Coutts and Co, 59, Strand  
 Cunliffe, Son, & Co, 24, Bucklersbury  
 Cunliffes and Co, 24, Lombard-st  
 Curries and Co, 29, Cornhill  
 Davies and Co, 187, Shoreditch  
 Dimsdale and Co, 50, Cornhill  
 Dixons and Co, 25, Chancery-lane  
 Drummonds, 49, Charing-cross  
 English, Scottish, and Australian Char-  
 tered, 61A, Moorgate st  
 Feltham and Co, 42, Lombard-street  
 Fullers and Co, 66, Moorgate-street  
 Glyn and Co, 67, Lombard-street  
 Goslings and Co, 19, Fleet-street  
 Hallett & Co., 14, Great George-street,  
 Westminster  
 Hanburys and Co, 60, Lombard-st  
 Hankeys and Co, 7, Fenchurch-st  
 Herries and Co, 16, St. James's-st  
 Heywood and Co, 4, Lombard-st  
 Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, and  
 2, Bank-bldgs. Metrop. Cattle-mkt.  
 Hoares, 37, Fleet-street  
 Hopkinson and Co, 3, Regent-street  
 Ionian, 6, Great Winchester-street  
 Johnstone, H., J. and Co, 28, Cannon-st  
 Jones, Loyd and Co, Lothbury  
 Lacy and Son, 61, West Smithfield, and  
 11, Bank-bldgs. Metrop. Cattle-mkt.  
 London and County Joint Stock Bank-  
 ing Company, 12, Lombard-street; 17,  
 St. George's-terrace, Knightsbridge;  
 Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road;  
 441, Oxford-street, and 201, High st.  
 Borough  
 London and Eastern Banking Corpora-  
 tion, 27, Cannon st City, and 136,  
 Westbourne terrace  
 London Chartered Bank of Australia,  
 17, Cannon st  
 London Joint Stock, 5, Princes-street,  
 and 69, Pall Mall  
 London and Westminster, Lothbury;  
 St. James's-square; 214, High Hol-  
 born; Wellington-street, Borough;  
 87, High-st, Whitechapel; 4, Strat-  
 ford-place, Oxford-street; and 217,  
 Strand  
 Lubbock and Co, 11, Mansion-house-st  
 Martin and Co, 68, Lombard-st  
 Masterman and Co, 35, Nicholas-lane  
 National of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-st  
 National Provincial, 112, Bishopsgate  
 North Western of India, Gresham  
 House, Old Broad-street  
 Olding, Sharpe, & Co., Clement's-lane  
 Ommanney, Son & Co, 40, Charing-cross  
 Oriental Bank Corporation, 7, Walbrook  
 Praeds and Co, 189, Fleet-street  
 Prescott and Co, 62, Threadneedle-st  
 Price and Co, 3, King William-street  
 Provincial of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-st  
 Puget and Co, St. Paul's-churchyard  
 Ransom and Co, 1, Pall Mall East  
 Roberts and Co, 15, Lombard-st  
 Sapte and Co, 77, Lombard-street  
 Scott and Co, 1, Cavendish-square  
 Shank, J, 76, West Smithfield, and 7,  
 Bank bldgs. Metropolitan Cattle mkt.  
 Smith and Co, 1, Lombard-st  
 South Australian, 54, Old Broad street  
 Spielmann and Co, 79, Lombard-street  
 Spooner and Co, 27, Gracechurch-st  
 Stevenson and Co, 20, Lombard-street  
 Strides, 41, West Smithfield, and 8,  
 Bank-bldgs. Metropol. Cattle mkt.  
 Tisdall and Ward, 15, West Smithfield  
 and 4, Bank-bldgs. Metrop. Cat-mkt  
 Twinings, 215, Strand  
 Union of Australia, 38, Old Broad-st  
 Union of London, 2, Princes-st, Bank;  
 Argyll-Place; 4, Pall Mall East; and  
 200, Fleet st.  
 Unity Joint Stock Mutual Association,  
 10, Cannon-street, City  
 White and Co, 6, Haymarket  
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere and Co,  
 20, Birchin Lane  
 Willis, and Co, 76, Lombard-st

## TRANSFER DAYS, DIVIDENDS DUE, &amp;c.

## AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

| STOCK.                                     | DAYS OF TRANSFER |      |        |              | DIVIDENDS DUE.          |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 3 per Cent. Consols ..                     | Tues.            | Wed. | Thurs. | and Fri..... | January 5, and July 5   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities          | Ditto            |      | Ditto  |              | Ditto                   |
| New $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities     | Ditto            |      | Ditto  |              | Ditto                   |
| w 5 per Cent. Annuities                    | Ditto            |      | Ditto  |              | Ditto                   |
| Long Annuities (30 yrs. exp. 5 Jan. 1860)  |                  |      | Ditto  |              | Ditto                   |
| 3 per Cent. reduced Annuities              | Ditto            |      | Ditto  |              | April 5, and October 10 |
| New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities     | Ditto            |      | Ditto  |              | Ditto                   |
| Long Annuities, (30 yrs. exp. 5 Oct. 1859) |                  |      | Ditto  |              | Ditto                   |
| Bank Stock.....                            |                  |      | Ditto  |              | Ditto                   |

*Life Annuities* if transferred between January 5 and April 4, or between July 5 and October 9, payable January 5 and July 5. If transferred between April 5 and July 4, or between October 10 and January 4, payable April 5 and October 10. Transferred at the National Debt Office, Old Jewry.

The Dividends are paid to the public

three days after the above date; if a Sunday intervene, four days after.

Hours for buying and selling, 10 to 1; and transferring 11 to half-past 2, for accepting, 9 to 3; payments of dividends 9 to 3.

Transfer books in the respective Offices at the Bank of England are closed at *One o'clock on Saturdays.*

## AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East India House .. Tuesday, Thursday and Sat. .... January 5, and July 5  
India Bonds .. .. . Mar. 31, and Sept. 30

Hours of Transfer at the India House, 10 to 3; on Saturday, 10 to 1. Dividends paid, 9 to 3.

Tickets for preparing the transfer of stock must be given in at each office before 1 o'clock. At the India House, before 2, and on Saturday before 1.

Private transfers may be made at other times than as above, *the Books not being shut*, by paying at the Bank and East India House, and South Sea House, 2s. 6d. extra for each transfer.

Transfers may be made at the East India House during shuttings, upon payment of £1 1s. each transfer.

Expenses of transfer in Bank Stock for £25 and under. 9s.; above that sum 12s.. India Stock, £1 10s. South Sea Stock, if under £100, 9s. 6d.; above that sum, 12s.

By an order of the Court of Directors, dated May 18, 1843, it was decided "that the public and private transfer days be the same in all the funds; and that henceforth the public days be Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and the private days, Monday and Saturday."

Powers of Attorney for the sale or Transfer of Stock, to be left at the Bank, &c., for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving dividends, they may be presented at the time the first dividend is payable.

Probates of Wills, letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, must be left at the Bank, &c., for registration, for two or three days, exclusive of holidays.

No addition of Stock can be made to

any account, whether such account be in a single name, or in joint names, in which the decease, either of the individual or of any one Party, if a joint account, has taken place. The decease should be proved as soon as practicable.

*Vote at Meeting of Bank Proprietors.*

The previous unaltered possession of 500*l.* Bank Stock for six months clear, entitles a proprietor to vote.

*Vote at the India House.* The clear unaltered possession of 1000*l.* India Stock entitles to one vote; of 3,000*l.* to two votes; of 6,000*l.* to three votes; and of 10,000*l.* to four votes.

## ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely-place, Dublin  
Barron and Smith, 6, Duke-street,  
Westminster

Borough, Sir Edward R. Bt. Armit  
and Co. Leinster-street, Dublin  
Cane, Rd. and Sons, Dawson-st. Dublin  
Codd & Co., 11, Fludyer-street, West-  
minster

Collyer, Geo Sam. Park-pl. St. James's  
Cox, James Henry, 5, Waterloo-place  
Cox and Co., Craigs-court, Charing  
Cross

Cox and Co., 5, Waterloo place  
Downes and Son, 14, Warwick st, Char-  
ing Cross

Hopkinson, and Co., 3, Regent-street

Kirkland, Sir John, & Co. 80, Pall Mall.  
Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's-  
square

M'Grigor, C. R. & W. 17, Charles-street  
Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-street,  
Strand

Ridgway & Son, 42, Leicester-square  
Sandell, J. C. 2, Warwick-street, Char-  
ing Cross

Tear, L. W. (for Royal Marines), 44,  
Hatton Garden

Walker, Wm. 2, B. St. James's-square

*General Agent for the Recruiting  
Service.*

Sir J. Kirkland & Co., 80, Pall Mall

## NAVY AGENTS.

Barwis, William, H. B., 1, New Bos-  
well-court, Lincoln's Inn

Burnett and Co., 17, Surrey-street,  
Strand

Case and Loudonsack, 1, James-street,  
Adelphi.

Chard, William and Edwd., 3, Clifford's  
Inn, Fleet-street.

Chippendale, A. 10 John-street, Adelphi

Collier, Thomas, and John Adolphus  
Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand.

Davis, M., 5, Lyon's Inn.

Dufaur, F. 13, Clement's Inn, Strand.

Goode and Co., 15, Surrey-st., Strand.

Hallett, Maude, and Hallett, 14, Great  
George Street, Westminster

Muspratt, John P., 33, Abchurch lane.

Ommanney, Messrs. 40, Charing Cross.

Stilwell, John and Thomas, 22, Arun-  
del-street, Strand.

Tear, L. W. (for R. Marines) 44, Hatton  
Garden

Woodhead, Josh, 1, James street,  
Adelphi

## REGISTRATION.

**OF BIRTHS.**—An infant to be registered within forty-two days after its birth, by a parent, or some other person duly authorized, giving personal notice to the registrar of their district. No fee is payable. Registration may be effected after the expiration of the forty-two days, and within six months, on payment of a fee of 7*s.* 6*d.* But, after six months, no birth can be registered.

**OF DEATHS.**—Notice should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. The Undertaker must have a certificate to give the Minister who reads the funeral service, without which he may refuse to bury the body.

## ASSESSED TAXES.

### INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

£100 and not exceeding £150 per annum, for every £1 ..... 0s. 11½d.  
 £150 and upwards ..... 1s. 4d.

### INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

For every inhabited Dwelling-house, which, with the Household and other Offices, Yards, and Gardens therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the Rent of Twenty Pounds, or upwards, by the year.

Where any such Dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in Trade, who shall expose to sale and sell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, in any Shop or Warehouse, being part of the same Dwelling-house, and in the Front, and on the Ground, or Basement Story thereof;

And also where any such Dwelling-house shall be occupied by any Person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to sell therein, by retail, Beer, Ale, Wine, or other Liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such Liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk, or consumed, shall not be such Shop or Warehouse as aforesaid;

And also where any such Dwelling-house shall be a Farm-house, occupied by a Tenant or Farm-servant, and *bonafide* used for the purposes of Husbandry only.

There shall be charged for every such Twenty Shillings of such annual value of any such Dwelling-house, the sum of Sixpence;

And where any such Dwelling-house shall not be occupied or used for any such purpose, and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every Twenty Shillings of such annual value the sum of Ninepence.

\* \* By cap, 17, 3 and 4 Vict., an additional £10 per cent. is imposed upon all the Assessed Taxes, Customs, and Excise.

### DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with 4 £ s. d.  
 wheels, drawn by 2 or more  
 horses or mules ..... 3 10 0  
 Drawn by 1 horse or mule only 2 0 0

For every carriage with 4  
 wheels, each being of less dia-  
 meter than 30 inches, drawn  
 by 2 or more ponies or mules  
 neither exceeding 13 hands  
 in height..... 1 15 0  
 Drawn by 1 such pony or  
 mule only ..... 1 0

For every carriage with less  
 than 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or  
 more horses or mules ..... 2 0 0  
 Drawn by 1 horse or mule  
 only ..... 0 15 0  
 Drawn by 1 pony or mule  
 only, not exceeding 13  
 hands in height..... 0 10 0

And where any such carriage  
 shall be kept and used solely  
 for the purpose of being let

for hire, *one half of the  
 above-mentioned duties res-  
 pectively.*

For every carriage used by any  
 common carrier for carrying  
 goods, whereby he shall seek  
 a livelihood, where such car-  
 riage shall be only occasion-  
 ally used in conveying pas-  
 sengers for hire, and in such  
 manner that the Stage Car-  
 riage Duty shall not be pay-  
 able under any licence by  
 the Commissioners of In-  
 land Revenue: *Annual Duty.*

For such last mentioned car- £ s. d.  
 riage with 4 wheels ..... 2 6 8  
 With less than 4 wheels.... 1 6 8

*Exemptions.*—Licensed hackney and  
 stage carriages, also vans, waggon,  
 and carts used *solely* in the course of  
 trade, or for the purposes of husban-  
 dry.

# ASSESSED TAXES.—(Continued).

## HORSE TAX.

|                                                                                                                                                              |        |                                                                                                                              |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| For every horse kept or used for racing, &c. ....                                                                                                            | 3 17 0 | For every horse and mule above 13 hands high.....                                                                            | 0 10   |
| For every other horse or mule, above 13 hands height, of 4 inches to each hand, for riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.                    | 1 1 0  | For every pony or mule, not exceeding the height of 13 hands, for riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty ..... | 0 10 6 |
| <i>Exemptions.</i> —Horses to draw licensed hackney and stage carriages, also horses used for husbandry and in the course of trade, and by market-gardeners. |        | For every such pony or mule as last mentioned, kept for any other purpose .....                                              | 0 5 3  |

## DUTIES ON DOGS.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                 |        |                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| For every dog, of whatever description .....                                                                                                                                                    | 0 12 0 | able with duty to any greater amount than 39 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> for any number of hounds, or 9 <i>l.</i> for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year. |  |
| The said duty to be paid by the person keeping any dog, whether the same be his property or not, such person not discovering the owner thereof. Provided always that no person shall be charge- |        | <i>Exemptions.</i> — Shepherd's dogs, and dogs under six months old.                                                                                                |  |

## HAIR-POWDER DUTY.

|                                                               |                     |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
|                                                               | <i>Annual Duty.</i> | £ s. d. |
| Every person who shall have used or worn any hair-powder..... |                     | 1 3 6   |

## ARMORIAL BEARINGS DUTY.

|                                                                                    |                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of | 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ..... | 2 12 9 |
|                                                                                    | Persons not so chargeable....  | 0 13 2 |

## DUTIES OF EXCISE.

### *Duties on Licences to let Horses to Hire.*

|                                                                                                                                     |                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |        |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|
|                                                                                                                                     | <i>Annual Duty.</i> |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |        |  |
| Where the person taking out annual licence shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one Horse or one Carriage only ..... | 7 10 0              | Not above 8 horses or 6 cars                                                                                                                                                                          | 30 0 0 |  |
| And where such person shall keep as aforesaid any greater number of Horses or Carriages—                                            |                     | „ 12 „ 9 „                                                                                                                                                                                            | 40 0 0 |  |
| Not above 2 Horses or 2 Carriages .....                                                                                             | 12 10 0             | „ 16 „ 12 „                                                                                                                                                                                           | 50 0 0 |  |
| „ 4 „ 3 „                                                                                                                           | 20 0 0              | „ 20 „ 15 „                                                                                                                                                                                           | 60 0 0 |  |
|                                                                                                                                     |                     | Above 15 Carriages .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 70 0 0 |  |
|                                                                                                                                     |                     | Above 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10 horses, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20 or any other multiple of 10 horses, the further additional duty of ..... | 10 0 0 |  |

## BUSINESS OF THE MONTHS.

### JANUARY.

**JAN. 5.** Dividends due on Bank Annuities and Consols, South Sea Stock, and New Three per Cents., and East India stock.

**8.** Last day for paying Fire Insurances due at Christmas.

### FEBRUARY.

**FEB 23.** Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected.

### MARCH.

**25.** Overseers are to be appointed on this day, or within fourteen days thereafter. Those whose year has expired, must verify their accounts by oath before one justice, within fourteen days, to be delivered to their successors after the appointment of such successors.

Inhabitants meeting in vestry for election of overseers, also to proceed to elect surveyor of highways; or in parishes where no such meeting is held in the year, on or within the 25th of March.

**28.** Poor Law Guardians to be elected within forty days after this date.

### APRIL.

**APRIL 4.** The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1853, and 5th April, 1854. If he wish to give up keeping any servant, or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th of April.

**5.** Dividends due.

### JUNE.

**JUNE 20.** Overseers to fix on church-doors notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims. Persons on the register need not make a new claim, unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.

### JULY.

**JULY 5.** Annual license to be taken out by pawnbrokers and appraisers.

**5.** Dividends due.

**19.** Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on the 6th of January must be paid on or before this day, by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

**31.** Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

### AUGUST.

**AUGUST 1.** Annual license to be taken out by hawkers and pedlars.

**2 and 9** (first two Sundays). Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.

**20.** Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

**25.** Last day for service of objections on electors in counties, or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors. Last day to claim as borough electors.

**29.** Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace or town-clerk.

**30.** All taxes and rates payable on March 1st, must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as burgesses under the Municipal Corporations' Act.



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### SEPTEMBER

SEPT. 5. Overseers of parishes and boroughs to make out burgesses' lists under Municipal Reform Act, which must be delivered to the town clerk on this day.

6 and 13 (two Sundays preceding the 15th.) List of objections to county electors and claims and objections for borough lists, to be affixed to church doors.

5. Town clerks in boroughs to cause the burgess' lists to be fixed to public places in boroughs, from this day till the 15th.

15. Claimants of persons omitted in the burgess' lists, and objections to persons improperly inserted, to be given to the town clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be given also to the person objected to.

24. Lists of claimants and of persons objected to, to be fixed by the town-clerk in some public place of each borough, from this day till October 1.

### OCTOBER.

Oct. 1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the burgess' lists, under Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th of October, three clear days' notice of such court to be given. The revised list to be kept by the town clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Acts from 1st Nov.

10. Annual license to be taken out by bankers or others issuing promissory notes for money payable to the bearer on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

10. Dividends due.

### NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1. Borough councillors to be elected.

9. Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected

15. Day for attorneys, proctors, notary publics, &c., to take out certificates.

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## MARKETING TABLE.

| No of | At $\frac{1}{2}d$ | $\frac{1}{2}d$    | 1d    | 2d    | 3d    | 4d    | 5d    | 6d    | 7d    | 8d    |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|       | s. d.             | s. d.             | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 2     | 0 0               | 0 1               | 0 2   | 0 4   | 0 6   | 0 8   | 0 10  | 1 0   | 1 2   | 1 4   |
| 3     | 0 0               | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3   | 0 6   | 0 9   | 1 0   | 1 3   | 1 6   | 1 9   | 2 0   |
| 4     | 0 1               | 0 2               | 0 4   | 0 8   | 1 0   | 1 4   | 1 8   | 2 0   | 2 4   | 2 8   |
| 5     | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5   | 0 10  | 1 3   | 1 8   | 2 1   | 2 6   | 2 11  | 3 4   |
| 6     | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3               | 0 6   | 1 0   | 1 6   | 2 0   | 2 6   | 3 0   | 3 6   | 4 0   |
| 7     | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7   | 1 2   | 1 9   | 2 4   | 2 11  | 3 6   | 4 1   | 4 8   |
| 8     | 0 2               | 0 4               | 0 8   | 1 4   | 2 0   | 2 8   | 3 4   | 4 0   | 4 8   | 5 4   |
| 9     | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9   | 1 6   | 2 3   | 3 0   | 3 9   | 4 6   | 5 3   | 6 0   |
| 10    | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5               | 0 10  | 1 8   | 2 6   | 3 4   | 4 2   | 5 0   | 5 10  | 6 8   |
| 11    | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11  | 1 10  | 2 9   | 3 8   | 4 7   | 5 6   | 6 5   | 7 4   |
| 12    | 0 3               | 0 6               | 1 0   | 2 0   | 3 0   | 4 0   | 5 0   | 6 0   | 7 0   | 8 0   |
| 13    | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1   | 2 2   | 3 3   | 4 4   | 5 5   | 6 6   | 7 7   | 8 8   |
| 14    | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7               | 1 2   | 2 4   | 3 6   | 4 8   | 5 10  | 7 0   | 8 2   | 9 4   |
| 15    | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 3   | 2 6   | 3 9   | 5 0   | 6 3   | 7 6   | 8 9   | 10 0  |
| 16    | 0 4               | 0 8               | 1 4   | 2 8   | 4 0   | 5 4   | 6 8   | 8 0   | 9 4   | 10 8  |

To find the price for a larger quantity, add together the sums making the amount.

## PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, &c.

### GRATUITOUS EXHIBITIONS.

*British Museum*, Great Russell-street.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, May to August 31, from 10 till 7. Sept. 8 to April 30 (the 1st to the 7th January, excepted), 10 till 4.

*National Gallery*, Trafalgar-square. Four first days of the week throughout the year, from 10 till 5. Closed from Saturday before middle of September, for six weeks.

*St Paul's*—Each week-day from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service. At other times 2d.

*East India Company's Museum*, Leadenhall-street. Saturday, from 11 till 3, all the year except in Sept.

*Scane Museum*, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

*London Missionary Museum*, Blomfield Street, Finsbury—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, with orders from a director.

*United Service Museum*. Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

*Entomological Society's Museum*, 17, Old Bond Street—Every Tuesday from 3 to 8.

*College of Surgeons' Museum*—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

*Museum of Practical Geology*, 28 to 30 Jermyn-street—Daily, from 10 till 4.

*Windsor Castle*—By command of Her Majesty, the State Apartments at Windsor Castle are open for inspection of visitors without any fee. Tickets of admission to be obtained gratis of Messrs. Ackerman & Co., 96, Strand. The days of admission are on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4.

*Hampton Court Palace*. [Raffaello's Cartoons, and general collection of Pictures, &c.] Every day except Friday, from 10 till 4.

*Kew Botanical Gardens*—Daily from 1 to 6.

*Woolwich Model and Rocket Rooms*. Every day, except Sundays, from 1 till 4. Foreigners require an introduction from their respective ambassadors.

*Dulwich Gallery*.—[Collection of Pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois] Each week-day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer; and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets, to be had gratis of most of the respectable print-sellers in London.

### PAYABLE EXHIBITIONS, WITH PRICES OF ADMISSION.\*

Duke of York's Column, St. James's Park, daily, 12 to 3, 6d.

Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, daily, 9 to dusk, 3d.

Mint, opposite Tower Hill, daily, 10 to 5, 1s.

Monument, Fish-street Hill, 9 to dusk, 3d.

Polytechnic Institution, 309, Regent-street, daily, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, 1s.

St. Paul's Cathedral, daily, 10 to dusk, 6d. to 4s. 4d.

Surrey Zoological Gardens, Manor Place, Walworth, daily, 9 to dusk, 1s.

Thames Tunnel, Wapping and Rotherhithe, 1d. toll, daily, at all hours.

Tower of London, Tower Hill, daily, 10 to 4, 1s.

Tussaud's, Madame. Exhibition, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square, daily, in summer 11 to 10, in winter 11 to dusk, and 7 to 10, 1s.

Westminster Abbey, Palace-yard, Westminster, daily, 9 to dusk, 6d.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, daily, 10 to dusk, 1s., Monday 6d.

Wyld's Model of the Earth, Leicester-square, daily, admission 1s.

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\* Exhibitors and others wishing to have their entertainments announced in this list, must communicate with the Printer.

## CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

### 1.—BATTLES, SIEGES, CAPTURES.

Aboukir, March 18, 1801  
 Acre, siege raised, May 20, 1799  
 ———stormed, Nov. 3, 1840  
 Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415  
 Albuera, May 16, 1811  
 Alexandria, March 21, 1801  
 Algiers, August 27, 1816  
 ———taken by the French, July 5,

1830

Amoy, China, taken, August 26, 1815  
 Antwerp, siege, October 1, 1830  
 Arcola, November 19, 1796  
 Assaye, September 23, 1803  
 Austerlitz, December 1, 1805  
 Badajoz, April 6, 1812  
 Balkan passed, July, 1829  
 Bamberg, August 4, 1796  
 Bayonne, March 19, 1794  
 Belgrade, siege, August, 1717  
 ——— battle, 1456  
 Belleisle, captured, June 7, 1761  
 Beyrout, October 10, 1840  
 Blake and Van Tromp's, June 29,  
 1652  
 ———February 10 and 18, 1653  
 ———July 31, 1653

Blenheim, August 2, 1704  
 Borodino, September 7, 1812  
 Bosworth, August 22, 1485  
 Boyne, the, July 1, 1690  
 Bridport's, June 24, 1795  
 Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775  
 Buzaco, September 27, 1810  
 Calcutta, captured, January 2, 1757  
 Camperdown, October 11, 1797  
 Cape, the, January 10, 1806  
 Ceylon, captured, September 16, 1795  
 Ciudad Rodrigo, January 19, 1812  
 Corunna, January 16, 1809  
 Copenhagen, April 2, 1801  
 ———September 7, 1807  
 Cressy, August 26, 1346  
 Culloden, April 16, 1746  
 Dottingen, June 16, 1743  
 Dresden, August 26, 1813  
 Drogheda, stormed, August 14, 1640

Edgehill, October 24, 1642  
 Evesham, August 4, 1265  
 Eylau, February 8, 1807  
 Falkirk, January 17, 1746  
 Flodden Field, September 9, 1513  
 Fontenoy, April 30, 1745  
 Friedland, June 14, 1807  
 Gibraltar, captured, July 23, 1704  
 ——— siege raised, Sept. 17, 1782  
 Guadaloupe, January 24, 1759  
 Halidon Hill, July 19, 1334  
 Hastings, October 14, 1066  
 Hawke and Confians, Nov. 20, 1759  
 Hexham, April 25, 1464  
 Hohenlinden, November 3, 1800  
 Howe's, June 1, 1794  
 Jaffa, September 7, 1191  
 Jamaica, May 7, 1655  
 Jemappes, November 6, 1792  
 Jena, October 14, 1806  
 Jersey, taken, January 6, 1781  
 Ismael, December 22, 1790  
 Kilkenny, siege, 1650  
 La Hogue, May 19, 1692  
 La Rochelle, February, 1573  
 Leyden, 1574  
 Leipzig, October 16, 1813  
 Lincelles, August 18, 1793  
 Limerick, siege, June, 1651  
 Lodi, May 10, 1796  
 Londonderry, siege, 1689  
 Lutzen, May 2, 1813  
 Maida, July 4, 1806  
 Malta, September 5, 1800  
 Marengo, June 14, 1800  
 Marston Moor, July 3, 1644  
 Minden, August 1, 1759  
 Naseby, June 14, 1645  
 Narva, November 30, 1709  
 Navarin, Codrington, Oct. 20, 182  
 Neville's Cross, October 17, 1343  
 Newbury, September 20, 1643  
 New Orleans, January 8, 1815  
 Nile, Nelson, August 1, 1798  
 Orleans, October 12, 1428  
 Orthes, February 27, 1814

Oudensarde, June 30, 1708  
 Pampeluna, October 31, 1813  
 Paris entered, March 31, 1814  
 Parma, July 12, 1799  
 Pavia 1500 and 1524  
 Poitiers, September 19, 1356  
 Pendicherry, October 17, 1773  
 Porto Bello, November 22, 1739  
 Prague, May 6, 1757  
 Preston Pans, September 21, 1745  
 Pultowa, July 8, 1709  
 Pyramids, the, July 21, 1793  
 Pyrenees, the, July 23, 1813  
 Quebec, September 13, 1759  
 Ramillies, May 23, 1706  
 Rodney's, April 12, 1782  
 Salamanca, July 22, 1812  
 Saragossa, siege, July, 1809  
 Saumarez, July 12, 1801  
 Seringapatam, May 4, 1799

Smolensko, August 17, 1512  
 Southwold Bay, May 28, 1672  
 Spanish Armada, July 29, 1538  
 Spanish Fleet, April 30, 1657  
 St. Sebastian, September 8, 1803  
 St. Vincent, February 14, 1797  
 Talavera, July 27, 1811  
 Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471  
 Toulouse, April 10, 1814  
 Tournay, May 6, 1794  
 Trafalgar, October 21, 1805  
 Ulm, June 21, 1800  
 Valenciennes, May 23, 1793  
 Vienna, by Bonaparte, May 13, 1809  
 Vimiera, August 21, 1808  
 Vinegar Hill, June 21, 1798  
 Vittoria, June 21, 1813  
 Wagram, July 6, 1809  
 Warren's Engagement, March 13, 1800  
 Waterloo, June 18, 1815

## II.—EXECUTIONS, ASSASSINATIONS, ETC.

Andre, Major, October 2, 1780  
 Armagnacs, at Paris, June 12, 1418  
 Artaveldt, Jacob, at Ghent, July 26, 1345  
 Becket, Archbishop, Dec. 29, 1170  
 Berri, Duke de, February 13, 1820  
 Blantyre, Lord, shot at Brussels September 27, 1830  
 Boleyn, Anne, May 19, 1536  
 Brandreth, November 6, 1817  
 Bruce, Thomas and Alexander, 1307  
 Buckingham, Duke of, by Felton August 23, 1628  
 Byng, Admiral, March 14, 1757  
 Campbell, Major, in a duel, October 2, 1308  
 Capo d'Istria, October 9, 1831  
 Catherine Howard, Queen, February 13, 1540  
 Charles I., King, January 30, 1649  
 Charles XII., Sweden, 1718  
 Colignacs, the, at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572  
 Cook, Captain, February 14, 1779  
 Cranmer, March 21, 1555  
 Cromwell, T., July 28, 1540  
 Despard, Colonel, February 21, 1803  
 Dodd, Dr., June 27, 1777  
 Drogheda, Massacre, October 11, 1846

Drummond, Edward, Esq., shot by McNaghten, December 20, 1842  
 Edward II., King of England, September 21, 1327  
 Edward V., King of England, June 22, 1433  
 Emerland, Bishop of (Prussia), murdered by a servant, January 3, 1841  
 Enghien, d', March 21, 1804  
 Essex, Earl of, February 25, 1601  
 Fountleroy, November 30, 1824  
 Grey, Lady Jane, February 12, 1554  
 Guy Fawkes, January 31, 1606  
 Gustavus III., King of Sweden, March 16, 1792  
 Hastings, Lord, June 13, 1483  
 Henry IV., King of France, May 14, 1610  
 Hofer, Andrew, February 20, 1810  
 Joan of Arc, May 30, 1411  
 Kleber, General, June 14, 1801  
 Laud, Archbishop, January 10, 1645  
 Louis XVI., January 21, 1793  
 Lovat, Lord, April 9, 1747  
 Mary, Queen of Scots, Feb. 8, 1557  
 Monmouth, Duke of, July 15, 1685  
 More, Sir Thomas, July 6, 1535  
 Murat, King of Naples, Oct. 13, 1815

Park, Mungo, Africa, 1804  
 Paul, Emperor of Russia, March 24, 1801  
 Peter III., of Russia, July 17, 1761  
 Perceval, S. May 11, 1812  
 Perkin Warbeck, November 16, 1499  
 Protestants, at Paris, August 24, 1572  
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, October 29, 1618  
 Ridley and Latimer, (Bishops), October 16, 1555  
 Rizzio, David, March 9, 1506  
 Robespierre, August 28, 1794  
 Russell, Lord, July 21, 1683

Russell, Lord William,  
 May 5, 1840  
 Sharpe, Archbishop, May 8, 1679  
 Sidney, Algernon, December 7, 1683  
 Somerset, Duke, January 22, 1552  
 Strafford, Viscount, December 29, 1633  
 Stafford, Earl, May 12, 1641  
 Thistlewood and others, 1820  
 Thurtell, J., January 8, 1823  
 Wall, Governor, January 25, 1802  
 Wallace, Sir W., August 23, 1385  
 Wexford, Massacre at, October 12, 1640.

### III.—FIRES REMARKABLE.

Argyle Rooms, February 5, 1830  
 Astley's, 1794, 1803, and 1841  
 Canton, 10,000 houses, October 1833  
 Camberwell Church destroyed, February 7, 1841  
 Covent Garden Theatre, September 20, 1808  
 Custom House, 1665, and Feb. 12, 1813  
 Devonport Dockyard, Sept. 27, 1840  
 Drury Lane Theatre, Feb. 24, 1809  
 Dublin, August 30, 1833  
 Edinburgh, June and November, 1824  
 English Opera House, Feb. 16, 1830  
 Glasgow, The, January 1829  
 Gordon Castle, July 13, 1827  
 Greenwich Hospital Chapel, January 2, 1789  
 Hamburgh, one-third of the city destroyed, with three churches, May 5, 1842  
 Houses of Parliament, Oct. 16, 1834  
 Kingston, Jamaica, February 8, 1782; August 26, 1943  
 Liverpool, September 14, 1802, and January 1, 1833; also, September 23, 1842, on which the insurance office paid, 350,000  
 London, the Great Fire, Sept. 1663  
 London Bridge, February 11, 1632

London Bridge, 3,000 persons killed, July 10, 1212  
 Moscow, September 14, 1812  
 New York, November 15, 1835  
 Opera House, June 17, 1789  
 Plymouth Dockyard, September 1840  
 Portsmouth Dockyard, 1760, 1770, and 1778  
 Quebec, May 28, and June 28, 1845, destroying together 2,850 houses, &c  
 Ratcliffe, 500 houses burnt, July 23, 1793  
 Royal Exchange, first built 1567; burnt, 1666; rebuilt, September, 1669; burnt again, January 10, 1838; opened, October 28, 1844  
 Sheerness, January 4, 1830  
 Southwark, 1676  
 Smyrna, 3,000 houses and 8 synagogues destroyed, July 28, 1841; another, July 3, 1845, destroying 4,000 houses  
 Tower of London, large Armoury, October 30, 1841  
 Woolwich Arsenal, March 12, 1802  
 Westminster Abbey, July, 1803  
 York Minster, by Martin, February 2, 1829; accidentally, May 20, 1840

### IV.—OCCURRENCES (DOMESTIC), INSURRECTIONS, INVENTIONS, ETC.

Acts of Parliament first printed, 1509  
 Antiquarian Society Charter, October 26, 1751  
 Almanacs, duty repealed, July 27, 1834

Arkwright's first patent, 1769  
 Arrests under mesne process abolished August, 1838  
 Advertisement Duty repealed, Aug. 1853

Auction, first in England, 1700  
 Babington's Conspiracy, 1586  
 Balloon, first ascent in, Nov. 23, 1782  
 Bank of England founded, April 25, 1694; notes of 1*l.* issued, March 9, 1797  
 Baronets first created, 1608  
 Bath, Order of, augmented, January 22, 1815  
 Bazaar, 1*s.* in London, 1815  
 Bible Society, British and Foreign, 1801  
 Bill of Rights passed, 1689  
 Birmingham, riots at, July 14, 1791  
 Bishops (seven) sent to the Tower June 8, 1688  
 Blood, circulation of the, discovered, by Harvey, 1628  
 Bread, assize of first statue, 1202; abolished 1815  
 Bristol, riots and incendiarism, October 29—31, 1831  
 British Museum instituted, April  
 Cade's Insurrection, June 17, 1450  
 Calcutta, confinement in Black Hole at, 1756  
 Calthorpe-Street Riot, May 12, 1833  
 Canals in England, first act for, 1755  
 Cannon first used, 1346  
 Cash payments at Bank suspended, March 7, 1797  
 Cardigan, Earl of, tried in the House of Peers for feloniously shooting in a duel, February 1841  
 Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13, 1829  
 Cato Street conspiracy, Feb. 23, 1820  
 Chelsea Hospital founded, March 12, 1682  
 Christ's Hospital founded, 1552  
 Cholera, public measures against, June 17, 1832  
 Clergy, benefit of, abolished, 1827  
 Clergy Convocation, privileges reduced; 1716  
 Clocks and dials set up in Churches, 618  
 Coaches first in England, 1555  
 Congreve Rockets, 1803

Convention parliaments, 1660, 1668  
 Common Prayer Book enacted, January 7, 1549  
 Convicts at Botany Bay, first arrival at, 1788  
 Corporation Act, December 20, 1661  
 Corporation and Test Acts repealed, May 9, 1828  
 Covenanters, March 1, 1638  
 Cromwell made Protector, December 12, 1653  
 Crosses, monumental, 1290  
 Curfew introduced, 1068; abolished, 1100  
 Despard's conspiracy, Jan. 13, 1803  
 Domesday Book, 1081  
 Engraving on copper, 1460: on wood, by Durer, 1521  
 Exchequer-bills, B. Smith transported for forging, 1841  
 Excise duties, first, 1643  
 Exeter Change demolished, December 24, 1829  
 Franking of letters abolished, January 10, 1840  
 Frosts, great, in England, 1740, 1760, 1789, 1814  
 Garter, Order, instituted, 1349  
 Gas Light, June 5, 1807  
 Gazette, first, November 7, 1665.  
 Glass, made in England, 664  
 Gold, coined in England, 1257  
 Greenwich Hospital, 1694  
 Greenwich Observatory used as a meridian, 1679  
 Guildhall of London, 1410  
 Gunpowder invented, 1330  
 Gunpowder Plot, November 5, 1605  
 Habeas Corpus, May 27, 1679  
 Hackney Coaches, 1693  
 Halfpence and farthings first coined, August, 1672  
 Hardy, Thomas, acquitted. November 5, 1794  
 Hastings, Trial, February 15, 1783, to April 25, 1795  
 Hops first cultivated in England, 1524  
 Hungerford Market opened, July 2, 1833

- Huskisson, Mr., killed on a Railway, September 15, 1830  
 Ireland subjugated, October 7, 1175 ; great rebellion, 1798 ; Union with Great Britain, January 1, 1801  
 Irish Church, act for altering, 1831  
 Judges. Itinerant, 1176  
 Justices of peace commissioned, 1305  
 Kalendar, New Style, established, September 2, 1752  
 Ket's rebellion, July 6, 1549  
 King's College incorporated, August 14, 1829  
 Latin abolished in law proceedings, 1730  
 Loans, parliamentary, origin of, 1382  
 Locusts, swarm in London, August 4, 1743  
 London first lighted with lamps, 1681  
 London Bridge opened, Aug. 1, 1831  
 London Docks, January 30, 1805.  
 London Tower, built, 1080.  
 London University College, opened, 1823.  
 Long Parliament, dissolved, Jan. 24, 1679.  
 Lotteries established, 1693 ; abolished, 1826.  
 Loyalty Loan, £18,000,000, Dec. 5, 1796.  
 Magna Charta granted, June 19, 1215.  
 Mail Coaches set up, 1784.  
 Mutiny in the Fleet, April to June, 1797.  
 Nelson's, Lord, funeral, Jan. 9, 1806.  
 New River finished, 1641.  
 New Style, adopted in England, Sept. 2, 1752.  
 O. P. riot at Covent Garden Theatre, 809.  
 Oxford's attempt to shoot the Queen, June 10, 1840.  
 Panorama, invented by Barker, 1788.  
 Paper first made in England, 1583.  
 Parliament, first English, Jan. 20, 1269.  
 Parliament, First Imperial, Jan. 22, 1801.  
 Parliament, houses of, burnt, Oct. 16, 1834.  
 Parliamentary Reform Act, June 7, 1832.  
 Parochial Registers first appointed, 1538.  
 Peel's bill for resumption of cash payments, 1819.  
 Pictures first exhibited at Somerset House, 1769.  
 Pins, ladies first used, 1543.  
 Plague, London, 1603 and 1665.  
 Police, Metropolitan, established, Sept. 1829.  
 Population, Census, May 30, 1831.  
 Population, Census, July 1, 1841.  
 Postage, Gen., at 4d., Nov. 10, 1839, at 1d., Jan. 6 1840.  
 Manchester Railway opened, Sept. 15, 1830.  
 Manchester riot, August 17, 1819.  
 Mariner's compass discovered, 1302.  
 Marriage and Registration Acts, 1836.  
 Massacre of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1691.  
 Massacre of Protestants in Ireland, October 23, 1641.  
 Meal Tub Plot, 1680.  
 Monasteries, dissolution of, March 1536.  
 Monmouth's rebellion, June, 1685.  
 Mortmain, Statute of, 1279.  
 Municipal Corporations Act, August 28, 1835.  
 Musical notes invented, 1070.  
 Post Office, New, opened, Sept. 23, 1829  
 Prince of Wales, first, 1428.  
 Printing discovered, 1436.  
 Quaker's affirmation substituted for oath, 1696  
 Quaker, first, sent to parliament, Feb. 15, 1833  
 Queen Caroline's trial abandoned, November 10, 1820.  
 Railway Act, the first, May 22, 1801.  
 Regency of George, Prince of Wales February 8, 1811.  
 Riots in London (No Popery), June 2, 1780  
 Royal Exchange built, 1564  
 Royal Exchange burnt, Jan. 10, 1838  
 Royal George foundered at Spithead, August 29, 1782  
 Royal Society instituted, December 30, 1660  
 Royal Humane Society instituted, 1774  
 Rye House Plot, 1683  
 Safety Lamp, Davy's, 1815  
 Sanctuaries for debt abolished, 1607  
 Savings Banks enacted, 1816  
 Septennial Parliaments enacted, 1715  
 Small Pox, inoculation for, 1721  
 South Sea Bubble, 1720  
 Spa Fields riot, December 2, 1816  
 St. James's Park made public, 1668  
 St. Paul's re-built, 1710  
 Stamp duties first instituted, June 23, 1694  
 Star Chamber abolished, 1641  
 Steam applied to printing the *Times*, November, 1814  
 Tea first in England, 1666  
 Telescopes invented, 1590  
 Thames Tunnel opened, August 1 1842  
 Tobacco in England, 1585  
 Transports first sent to Botany Bay, January 14, 1718  
 Turnpike Gates erected, 1663  
 Union with Ireland, January 1, 1801  
 Wat Tyler's insurrection, June, 1381  
 Waterloo Bridge, opened June 18, 1817

## V.—OCCURRENCES (POLITICAL), TREATIES, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.

- Aix la Chapelle Treaty, April 30, 1748  
 America discovered, October 23, 1492 ; Stamp Act repealed, March 18, 1766 ; First Congress, October 5, 1775 ; Union and Independence declared, July 14, 1776 ; Treaty with England, January 4, 1784 ; declaration of war against England, June 18, 1812  
 Austria, first title of Emperor of, August 11, 1804  
 Azores discovered by Portuguese, 1448  
 Bastille in Paris destroyed, July, 14, 1789  
 Bavaria made a kingdom, Jan. 1, 1806  
 Belgium, independency, Oct. 1, 1830  
 Belgium, Leopold, King of, June 26, 1831  
 Berlin Decree, November 21, 1806  
 Bermudas discovered, 1527  
 Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, August 21, 1810  
 Bonaparte, First Consul, December 13, 1799 ; Emperor of French, May 18, 1804 ; his Milan Decree, Dec. 17, 1807 ; marries Maria Louisa, April 2, 1810 ; sent to Elba, 1814 ; returns March 1, 1815 ; 2nd abd., June 22, 1815 ; dies at St. Helena, May 5, 1821  
 Bourbon Family restored, July 8, 1815  
 Brazil discovered, April 21, 1500  
 Brussels, revolution at, Aug. 25, 1830  
 Campo Formio, treaty of, October 17, 1797  
 China—20,283 chests of opium surrendered to the Chinese, May 21, 1839 ; Canton blockaded, June 22, 1840 ; Nankin invested, August 4, 1842 ; peace proclaimed, August 29, the Chinese paying 21,000,000 dollars ; five principal ports opened to English commerce, and Hong Kong ceded in perpetuity. Great Seal of England affixed to the treaty, Dec. 31  
 Christophe crowned at Haiti, June 2, 1811  
 Confederation of the Rhine, July 12, 1806  
 Convention of Reichenbach, July 27, 1790  
 Convention of Pilnitz, Aug. 27, 1790  
 Convention of Cintra, Aug. 30, 1808  
 Convention of Toplitz, Oct. 8, 1813  
 Council of Trent, 1549  
 Crusade, the first, 1094  
 Cuba, discovered by Columbus, 1492  
 Edict of Nantes, 1598. Revoked, October 24, 1685  
 Fernando Po and Annobona sold by Spain to Great Britain July, 1841  
 Ferroe Islands discovered, 861  
 French, Louis Philippe made King of the, August 10, 1830 ; abdicated, February 24, 1848, and a Republic declared  
 French Revolution, July 14, 1789  
 Germanic Confederation, 1815  
 Germany, empire dissolved, August 6, 1806  
 Greece declared independent, January 13, 1822  
 Greenland discovered by Icelanders, 960  
 Hanover made a kingdom, October 12, 1814  
 Ionian Islands, under protection of England, November 5, 1815  
 Janissaries abolished, June 16, 1826  
 Japan discovered, 1542  
 League of Cambray, Dec. 10, 1508  
 Louisiana ceded to France, October 1, 1800 ; sold to United States, Jan. 23, 1833  
 Madagascar discovered by Almeida, 1506  
 Madeira discovered, 1344  
 Mamelukes, massacre of, at Cairo, March 1, 1811  
 Mexico discovered, 1518  
 Netherlands made a kingdom, March 16, 1815. Disunited into Belgium and Holland, June 4, 1831  
 Newfoundland discovered, June 24, 1494  
 New Holland discovered, 1525  
 New Zealand discovered, 1642  
 New Zealand, sovereignty of, assumed by England, March 21, 1841  
 Norway passed to Sweden, December, 4, 1814  
 Otaheite discovered, 1765  
 Paris Bastille destroyed, July 14, 1789  
 Paris, Allies enter, March 31, 1814  
 Paris, three days' contest, July 27, 1830  
 Peace of Ryswick, Sept 30, 1697  
 Peace of Utrecht, 1713  
 Peace of Rastadt, March 11, 1798  
 Peace of Luneville, February 9, 1801  
 Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802  
 Peace of Tilsit, July 7, 1807  
 Peace of Vienna, October 14, 1809  
 Peace of Paris, June 3, 1814  
 Paris, general treaty of, Nov. 20, 1815  
 Pope driven from Rome, Feb. 15, 1798  
 St Domingo, independence of, November 30, 1798  
 St. Helena discovered, 1502  
 Saxons came into England, 449  
 Saxony made a kingdom, December 20, 1806  
 Scottish Rebellion, 1745  
 Sicilian Vespers, March 30, 1282  
 Sierra Leone, settlement, at December 9, 1786



Slave Trade abolished, June 5, 1806  
 Ulm, capital, October 19, 1805  
 Van Dieman's Land discovered, 1816  
 Venice ceded to Austria, December  
 9, 1797

Vienna, Treaty of, January 23, 1815  
 Westphalia, Jerome Bonaparte, King  
 of, August, 1807  
 Wurtemberg made a kingdom, Janu-  
 ary 1, 1806.

### A TABLE OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

|                   | <i>Began Reigning.</i> | <i>Reign ended.</i> | <i>Buried at</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| William, Conquer. | 1066 December 25       | 1087 September 9    | Caen, Normandy   |
| William Rufus.... | 1087 September 27      | 1100 August 2       | Winchester       |
| Henry I .....     | 1100 August 5          | 1135 December 2     | Reading          |
| Stephen .....     | 1135 December 26       | 1154 October 25     | Faversham        |
| Henry II .....    | 1154 December 19       | 1189 July 6         | Fontevraud       |
| Richard I .....   | 1189 September 3       | 1199 April 6        | Fontevraud       |
| John .....        | 1199 March 27          | 1216 October 19     | Worcester        |
| Henry III .....   | 1216 October 28        | 1272 November 16    | Westminster      |
| Edward I .....    | 1272 November 16       | 1307 July 7         | Westminster      |
| Edward II .....   | 1306 July 7            | 1327 January 13     | Gloucester       |
| Edward III .....  | 1327 January 13        | 1377 June 21        | Westminster      |
| Richard II .....  | 1377 June 22           | 1399 September 29   | Westminster      |
| Henry IV .....    | 1399 September 30      | 1413 March 20       | Canterbury       |
| Henry V .....     | 1413 March 20          | 1422 August 31      | Westminster      |
| Henry VI .....    | 1422 September 1       | 1461 March 2        | Windsor          |
| Edward IV .....   | 1461 March 3           | 1483 April 9        | Windsor          |
| Edward V .....    | 1483 April 9           | 1483 June 26        | Unknown          |
| Richard III ..... | 1483 June 20           | 1485 Aug. 22        | Leicester        |
| Henry VII .....   | 1485 August 22         | 1509 April 21       | Westminster      |
| Henry VIII .....  | 1509 April 21          | 1547 January 28     | Windsor          |
| Edward VI .....   | 1547 January 28        | 1553 July 6         | Westminster      |
| Mary .....        | 1553 July 9            | 1558 November 17    | Westminster      |
| Elizabeth .....   | 1558 November 17       | 1603 March 24       | Westminster      |
| James I .....     | 1603 March 24          | 1625 March 27       | Westminster      |
| Charles I .....   | 1625 March 27          | 1649 January 30     | Windsor          |
| Charles II .....  | 1649 January 30        | 1685 February 6     | Westminster      |
| James II .....    | 1685 February 6        | 1688 December 19    | Paris            |
| William and Mary  | 1689 February 13       | 1702 March 8        | Westminster      |
| Anne .....        | 1702 March 8           | 1714 August 1       | Westminster      |
| George I .....    | 1714 August 1          | 1727 June 11        | Hanover          |
| George II .....   | 1727 June 11           | 1760 October 25     | Westminster      |
| George III .....  | 1760 October 25        | 1820 January 29     | Windsor          |
| George IV .....   | 1820 January 29        | 1830 June 26        | Windsor          |
| William IV .....  | 1830 June 26           | 1837 June 20        | Windsor          |
| Victoria .....    | 1837 June 20           | Whom God preserve.  |                  |

### SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

|               |                        | AGE  | ACCESS. |
|---------------|------------------------|------|---------|
| Great Britain | VICTORIA               | 1857 | 1857    |
| Austria       | Francis Joseph I.      | 38   | 1837    |
| Bavaria       | Maximilian Joseph II.  | 27   | 1848    |
| Belgium       | Leopold I.             | 46   | 1848    |
| Denmark       | Frederick VII.         | 67   | 1831    |
| France        | Napoleon III.          | 49   | 1848    |
| Greece        | Otho I.                | 49   | 1852    |
| Hanover       | George V., D. of Cumb. | 42   | 1833    |
| Netherlands   | William III.           | 38   | 1851    |
| Portugal      | Pedro V.               | 40   | 1849    |
| Prussia       | Frederick William IV.  | 20   | 1855    |
| Rome          | Pius IX.               | 62   | 1849    |
| Russia        | Alexander II.          | 65   | 1846    |
| Sardinia      | Victor Emmanuel II.    | 39   | 1855    |
| Saxony        | John Nepomucene        | 27   | 1849    |
| Italy         | Ferdinand II.          | 56   | 1854    |
| Spain         | Isabella II.           | 47   | 1830    |
| Sweden        | Oscar I.               | 27   | 1833    |
| Turkey        | Abdul Medschid         | 58   | 1844    |
|               |                        | 35   | 1839    |

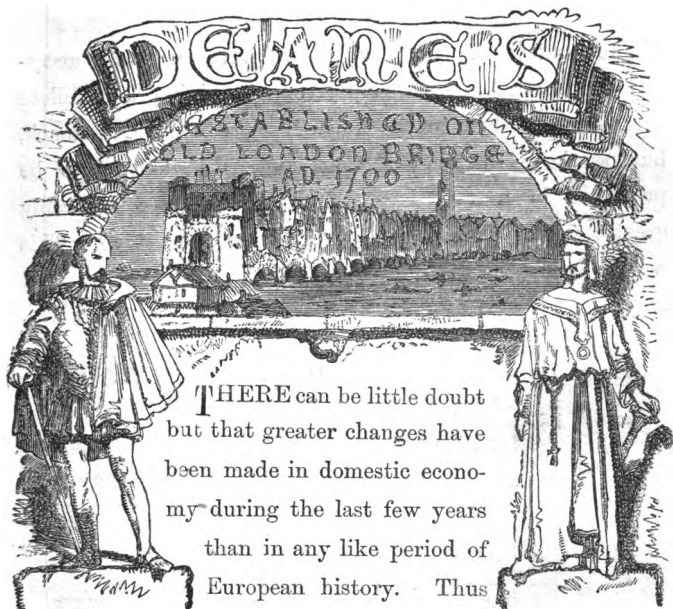
## TABLE OF INTEREST.

From £1 to £500, at Five per Cent, from One Day to Thirty.

|     | 1 Day.       | 2 Days.      | 3 Days.      | 4 Days.      | 5 Days.      | 6 Days.      | 7 Days.      | 8 Days.      | 9 Days.      | 10 Days.     | 20 Days.     | 30 Days.     |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 2   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 3   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 4   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 5   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 6   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 7   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 8   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 9   | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 10  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 20  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 30  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 40  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 50  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 60  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 70  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 80  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 90  | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 100 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 200 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 300 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 400 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |
| 500 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 | s. 0<br>d. 0 |

## DEANE'S ALMANACK—PART II.

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THERE can be little doubt but that greater changes have been made in domestic economy during the last few years than in any like period of European history. Thus the luxuries of a past age have become the necessities of this ; and articles of valuable furniture at one time scarce and therefore difficult for all to obtain, are now recognized amongst the properties of every well-appointed household : and, in this particular, it would appear, that there was no limit to the indulgence of feminine taste.

As leading Furnishing Ironmongers we have endeavoured to administer to this improved tendency by the introduction

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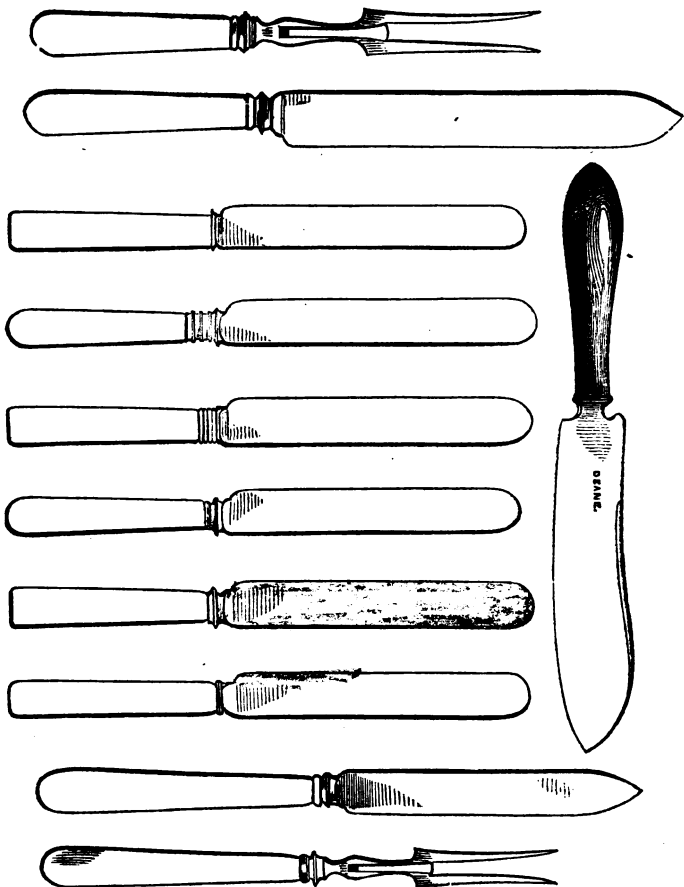
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of the useful and ornamental in combination ; while we at all times repudiate the sale of articles whose only recommendation is that of novelty.

The variety of goods which we have in stock necessarily precludes the possibility of our giving a complete description of them in the limited pages of our Almanack, but we have in hand a Compendious Catalogue, to be published in a few days, which will offer considerably greater facilities to those who are about furnishing. This we shall be glad to transmit by post, to any address that may be forwarded to us.

DEANE, DRAY & CO.

*Dec. 5th, 1856.*

## CUTLERY.



DEANE'S Warranted Table Cutlery in Bone, Ivory, and every variety of mounting.—See next page.

**F 2**

## Prices of Deane, Dray & Co.'s Cutlery.

Description.	Table	Des- sert.	Carv- ers.	Game Carvs.
	per dz. s. d.	per dz. s. d.	per pr. s. d.	per pr. s. d.
<b>IVORY HANDLED:</b>				
1. Balance Ivory Handled Knives .....	14 0	12 0	4 6	4 6
2. Ditto ditto .....	18 0	14 0	5 6	5 6
3. Ditto ditto .....	22 0	17 0	7 0	7 0
4. Ditto ditto .....	24 0	18 0	7 6	7 6
5. Ditto ditto .....	28 0	23 0	9 0	9 0
<b>BONE HANDLED:</b>				
6. Octagon Bone Knives and Forks ....	8 0			
7. Ditto ditto ....	10 0			
8. Ditto ditto ....	12 0	10 0	2 6	
9. Pinned Bone ditto ....	12 0	10 0	2 6	
10. Plain Bone ditto ....	16 0	14 0	3 6	
11. Balance Bone ditto ....	18 0	16 0	4 0	
12. Ditto Waterloo ditto ....	18 0	16 0	4 0	
<b>TIPPED HANDLE:</b>				
13. Octagon Tipped Knives and Forks ...	10 0	8 0	2 6	
14. Pin Tipped ditto ...	10 0	8 0	2 6	
15. Tipped Rim ditto ...	14 0	12 0	3 6	
16. Balance Waterloo ditto ...	18 0	15 0	3 6	
17. Self Tipped ditto ...	21 0	19 0	4 6	
<b>STAG HANDLED:</b>				
Stag Horn Knives and Forks ...	16 0	14 0	4 0	

Deane's Table Cutlery has been celebrated for more than 150 years, and maintains an unrivalled reputation for quality and cheapness. The stock is of an extensive and complete character, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

## Rodger's Celebrated Cutlery.



Deane, Dray and Co. have been, for nearly seventy years, Agents for the sale of the distinguished manufacturers of **JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS**, Cutlers to Her Majesty.

Sets of Fancy Ivory Handled Knives, fitted in Mahogany and Oak Cases, suitable for Wedding Presents.

Cook's Knives for the various purposes of the Culinary art. Prices from 1s.

Butchers' Knives and Steels.

Oyster, Mincing and Cheese Knives.

Shoe, Pallette and Gardening Knives.

Joint, Game and Venison Carvers in plain and fancy handles.

### Carved Wood Platters.



Carved Wood Bread Platters, beautifully engraved with various devices, from 4s. 6d. each.

Carved and Plain Ivory and Wood Handled Bread Knives in different Patterns, from 2s. each.

Gentlemen's Portable Pocket Companions containing, in a small space, several articles of great utility. Fitted complete, 4s. each.

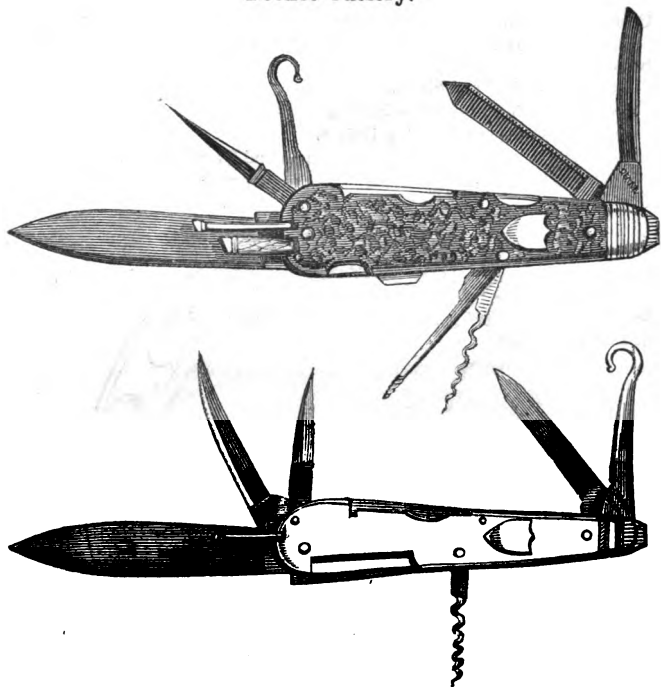
Patent and other corkscrews, from 6d. each.

Two and Three Bladed Fleams, in Brass and Buffalo.

Instruments for fitting Pocket Books, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes. Table Steels in Ivory, Horn, Bone and Stag, from 1s.

Patent Knife Sharpeners, 3s. and 4s. each.

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**Pocket Cutlery.**



[Pocket Knives for Farmers, Sportsmen, Travellers, &c.]

Deane, Dray and Co have an extensive assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives of the best quality and finish.

Ladies' Pen Knives in Ivory, Pearl and Shell handles, from 6d. each.

Gentlemen's Pen and Pocket Knives, in Ivory, Stag, Wood and Buffalo handles, from 1s. to 5s. 6d.

Boys' Sixpenny Buck-horn handle Pen and Pocket Knives.

Knives for Sailors. Masticating Knives. Desk and Erasing Knives. Knives for Corn-cutting, &c.

Pocket Knives with various instruments attached, suitable for the Farmer, Sportsman, Camp Officer, or the Emigrant.

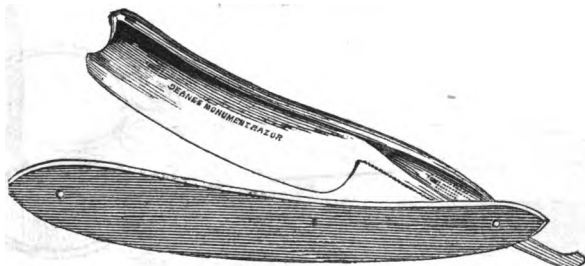
Saynor's Exhibition Prize Pruning and Budding Knives of every description. Gooseberry Pruners.

Pen-making Machines. Price from 5s. 6d. each.

Patent Knife Sharpeners, 3s. and 4s. each.



## Deane's Warranted Razors.



**Deane's Warranted Monument Razors.** These have been 150 years before the public; they are made of the best Steel, with strong handles; and they are set with the greatest care.

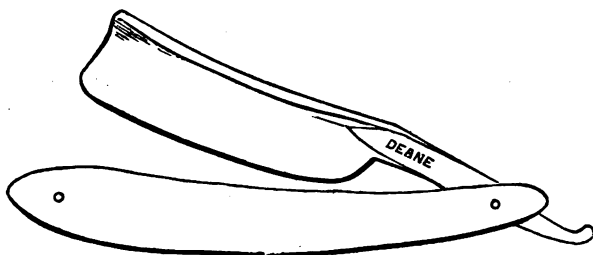
Price, with Black handles .. .. 2s. 6d. each.

Ditto, with Ivory ditto.. .. 1s. 6d. „

**Deane's Army Razors, 8s. per dozen.**

**Rodger's Old English Razor.**

**Tyzack's British Razor.**



**Deane's Citizen Razor, warranted. Price ONE SHILLING.**

**Razors with Pearl, Shell, Scotch Wood, and Fancy Ivory and other Handles.**

**Razors handsomely fitted in leather and Wood Cases:**

Prices: Cases containing 2 Razors .. .. 9s. and 12s.

Ditto Ditto 4 Ditto .. .. 12s. and 18s.

Ditto Ditto 7 Ditto .. .. 21s., 28s., 35s.

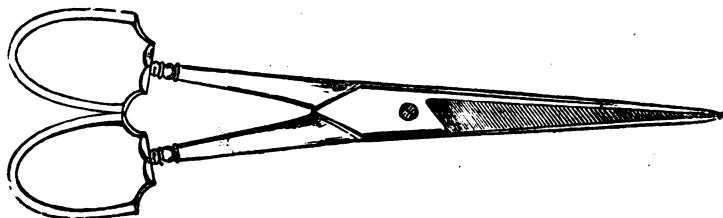
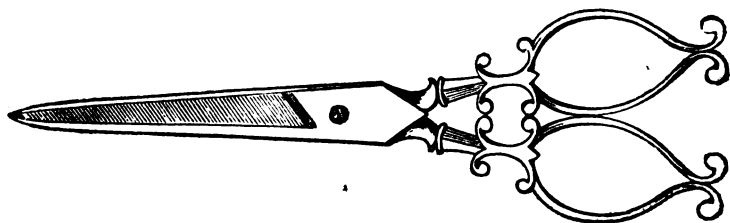
**These cases are admirably adapted for presents.**

**Razor Cases. Razor and Pen Knife Hones.**

**Deane's Quadruple Razor Strops, 2s. 6d. each.**

**Razor Strops of various kinds, from 1s.**

### Deane's Scissors.



Ladies' Warranted Cutting out Scissors, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pair.

Ladies' very fine pointed Embroidery Scissors, from 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair.

Nail Scissors, from 1s.

Ladies' Button-hole Scissors, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

Scissors adapted for Wax Flower Work; Pocket Books; Dressing Cases; Drapers; Lamp trimming; Flower and Grape gathering; &c., &c.

Children's Scissors, 6d. each.

Paper and Tailors' Scissors, from 7 to 12 inches.

Pruning Scissors of various sizes.

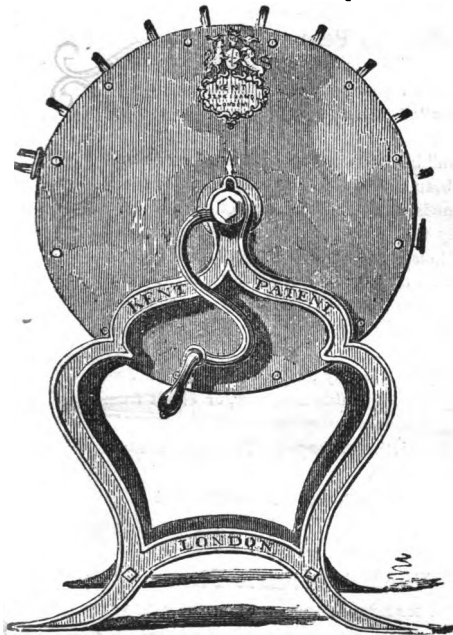
American Tailors' Shears.

Clipping and Tail Scissors.

Ladies' Scissors in Cases made of Fancy Leather, ornamentally gilt, containing Three Pairs, 5s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; and 10s.

Ditto, in Elegant Cases containing Four Pairs of the most highly finished, 7s. 6d.; 10s.; and 12s. 6d.

## Rotary Knife Cleaner.



### LIST OF PRICES.

| No.     | To Clean. | Price.   |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1... 10 | Knives..  | £14 14 0 |
| 2.. 9   | " ..      | 12 12 0  |
| 3.. 8   | " ..      | 10 10 0  |
| 4.. 7   | " ..      | 9 0 0    |
| 5.. 6   | " ..      | 7 10 0   |
| 6.. 5   | " ..      | 6 0 0    |
| 7.. 5   | " ..      | 4 15 0   |

By this Machine a Dozen Knives can be cleaned and brilliantly polished in an incredible short space of time. It is adapted for families as well as for use in large establishments.

## Deane's Filterers.



Deane's Filterers, for Families, Hotels, and Ship's use, from 8s. 6d.

## STEEL PENS.

### Deane's Metallic Pens.

"DEANE'S STEEL PENS" have been famous for a quarter of a century. They are as carefully made as ever; possess all the approved features which have rendered them favorites with the public: and are greatly reduced in price.

Deane's "Two Hole Black Pen" has possessed a popularity for upwards of twenty years which has not been accorded to any other metallic pen.

Deane's Two Hole Black Pen is unequalled for durability and easy action. It has been adopted by the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the City of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. The cheapness and popularity of this pen have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of it, which are comparatively useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and requested not to purchase any as Deane's Genuine Two Hole Black Pen unless through a respectable stationer, or direct from their warehouses.

Deane, Dray and Co.'s several varieties of Imperial Pens are admired for their durability and general aptitude.

Deane, Dray and Co.'s Magnum Bonum, London Bridge, and other Barrel Pens, still retain their distinctive points of excellence.

### Windle's Metallic Pens.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Deane, Dray and Co. are the sole Agents for H. C. Windle & Co.'s Patent and old-established Steel Pens. These Pens, made from a superior metallic compound, upon correct principles, are peculiarly favorable to ease and freedom of style, and are adapted to every description of writing from a Large text to an Italian Small hand.

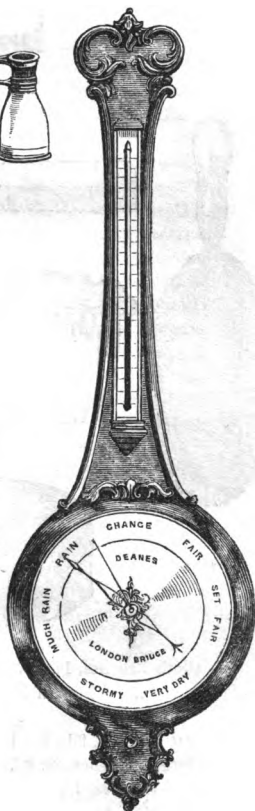
Besides the world-renowned N<sup>e</sup> Plus Ultra, Magnum Bonum, Perfectum, Imperial and Barrel Pens, H. C. Windle and Co. have introduced a variety of Pens, for Shipping, Schools, &c.

A Sample Box of Pens forwarded to any address, upon receipt of Twelve Postage Stamps.

**Deane's Ink.** Deane's Stygian Ink, especially adapted for Steel Pens, 4d., 8d., and 1s. 6d. per Bottle.

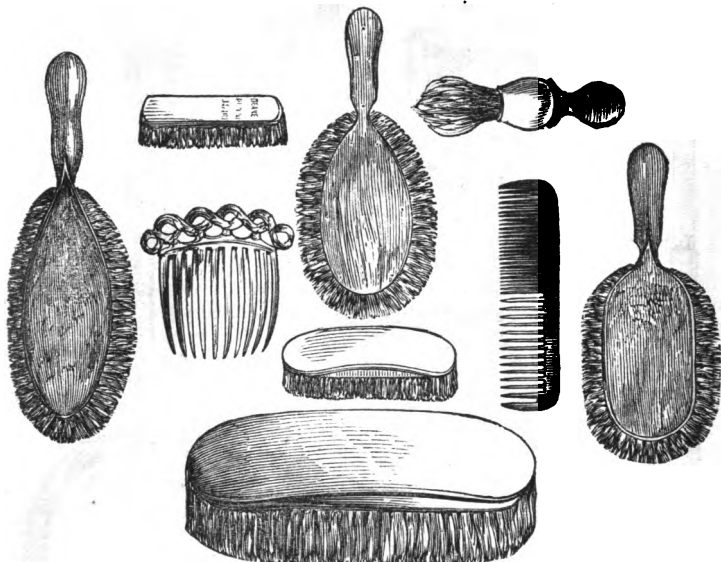


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Optical Department.



Barometers in Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, &c., from 20s. to £4 10s.  
 Thermometers in Wood, Ivory, Copper and Japanned cases.  
 Compasses for Ships' Cabins. Compasses for the Pocket, from 1s.  
 Mathematical Instruments in Sets and Cases, from 2s. to £3 10s.  
 Microscopes from 4s. 6d.  
 Opera Glasses, from 5s. each.  
 Parallel and Mathematical Scales.  
 Telescopes for the Tourist. Nautical Telescopes.  
 Spectacles.—Glass and Pebble Spectacles in Blued Steel, Gold and Silver Frames.

## Brushes and Combs.



Cloth Brushes, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s.

” with Handles, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d.

” ” and Splash Brush, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d.

Hat Brushes, 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d.

Crumb Brushes, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d.

Curl Brushes, 1s.

Flesh Brushes, 1s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. each.

” with Handles, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. each.

Marking Brushes, 1s., 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Pocket, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, 1s. each.

Hair Brushes, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.

” with Tortoiseshell backs, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s.

” ” Inlaid, 12s., 15s.

” ” Ivory Backs, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.

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Tooth Brushes, 2s. 6d., 4s., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Shaving Brushes, 4d. 6d., 1s.

" Badger's Hair, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.

Nail Brushes, 6d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.

" Patent, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.

#### TORTOISESHELL COMBS:

" " Dressing, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s., 9s., 10s., 12s. 6d.,  
and 14s. each.

" " Side Combs, 10d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 10d.,  
2s. 4d., 2s. 8d., and 3s. per pair.

" " Back, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.,  
7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s.,  
18s., 20s.

" " Tail, 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.

#### India Rubber Combs:

" " Dressing Combs, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.

" " Tail, 1s.

" " Back, 1s. 6d., 2s.

### Needles.

#### Deane's Very Best Drilled Eyed Needles.

" " " " In Assorted Packets of 1000, 7s.

" " " " " " " " 500, 3s. 6d.

Deane's Second Quality Needles for Schools, 4s. 6d. per 1000, assorted.

In Handsome Boxes, 1000, 10s., 11s. each.

" " 500, 5s., 5s. 6d.

Tortoiseshell and Scotch Needle Cases of every description.

The Celebrated Bijou Needle Cases, containing 100 of Best Needles,  
1s. each.

Morocco Cases, of 200, 2s. 6d.

" " 500, 6s. 6d.

" " Containing a Complete Assortment of Knitting Pins,  
Pins, Needles, &c., 5s. each.

Cases of Crochet Needles, 9d. to 1s. 6d.

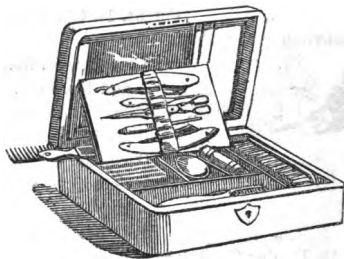
Tortoiseshell Cases of Crochet Needles, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

### Pins.

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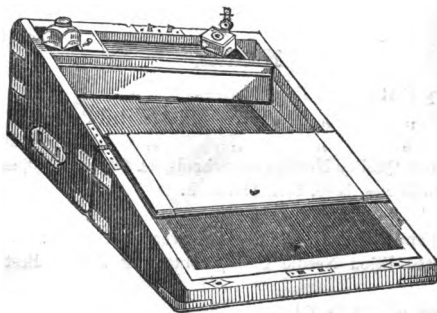
Best Mixed in 1lb. Papers, 3s.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1s. 6d.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10d., 2oz. Boxes, 6d.,  
1oz. Boxes, 4d. Mixed Pins in 1lb. Papers, 1s. 8d.

## ~~~~~ Dressing and Writing Cases.



Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases in Wood or Leather, for the Dressing Table or for Travelling.

Prices: Mahogany and Rosewood, 16s. to £6 6s.  
 " Leather . . . . 6s. to £4 0s.



Ladies' Writing Desks in Plain Rosewood, Ebony, and Coromandel Wood; or handsomely inlaid with Burhl Work and Coloured Pearl.

Prices: . . . . from 6s. to £4 10s.

Writing and Dressing Cases combined, admired for their complete and compact character.

Price: . . . . £3, and upwards.

Gentlemen's Solid Mahogany Writing Desks, Plain or Brass bound.

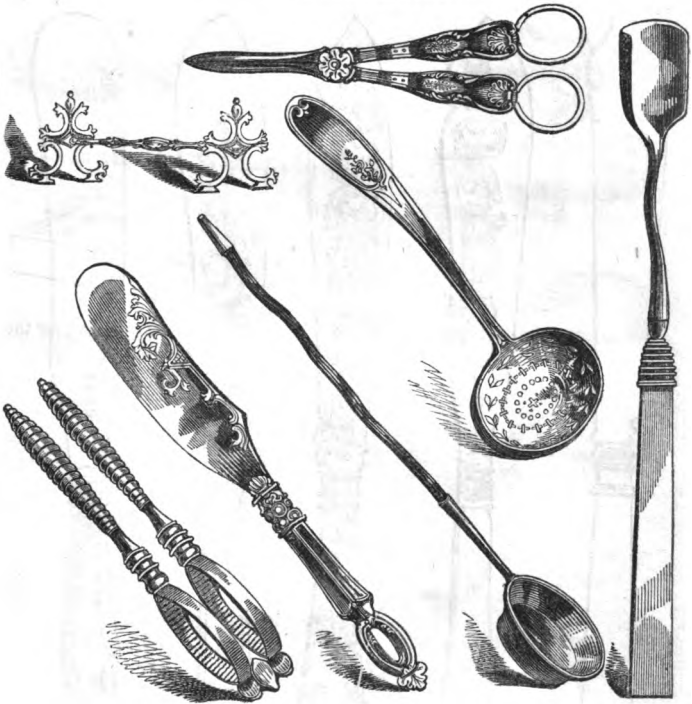
Prices: . . . . from 8s. 6d. to £4 4s.

Travelling Writing Desks in Mock Russia, Real Russia, and Morocco.

Prices: . . . . from 7s. 6d. to £4 10s.

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A large assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes, Plain and Fancy Inlaid, fitted with silver bodkin, thimble and shield, scissors, stiletto, pearl reels, wax, winders and emery, with needles, &c.

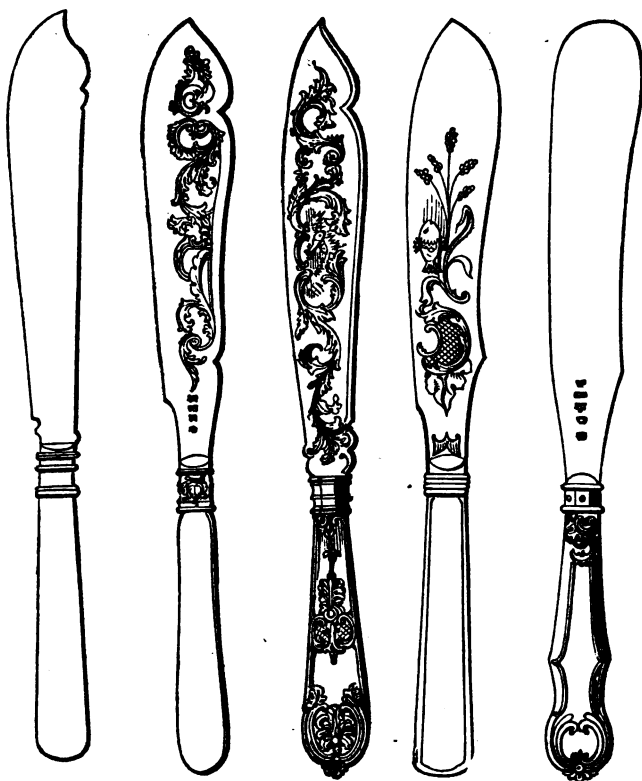


**ELECTRO-PLATE.**

- Cheese Scoops, Fiddle Handles, 5s. each.  
 " Ivory " 7s. to 10s. each.  
 " with Slide, 14s. each.  
 Marrow Spoons, 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. each.  
 Toddy Ladles, with Whalebone Handles, 3s. 6d. each.  
 Caddy Spoons, 2s. 6d. each.  
 Knife Rests, new and ornamental patterns.  
 Butter Knives, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.  
 Improved Nut-Cracks, various patterns, 4s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s., 9s.  
 per pair.  
 Cases of Electro Knife, Fork, and Spoon, 9s.  
 " " " with Pearl Handle Knife, 9s. 6d.  
 Ice Tongs, 13s. per pair. | Ring Top Corks, 9s. 6d. per dozen.  
 Sugar Crushers, 11s. per dozen. | Ball " 9s. 6d. per dozen.  
 Bone Holders, 14s. and 16s. each.

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### Electro-Silver Fish Knives.



No. 300.

No. 301.

No. 302.

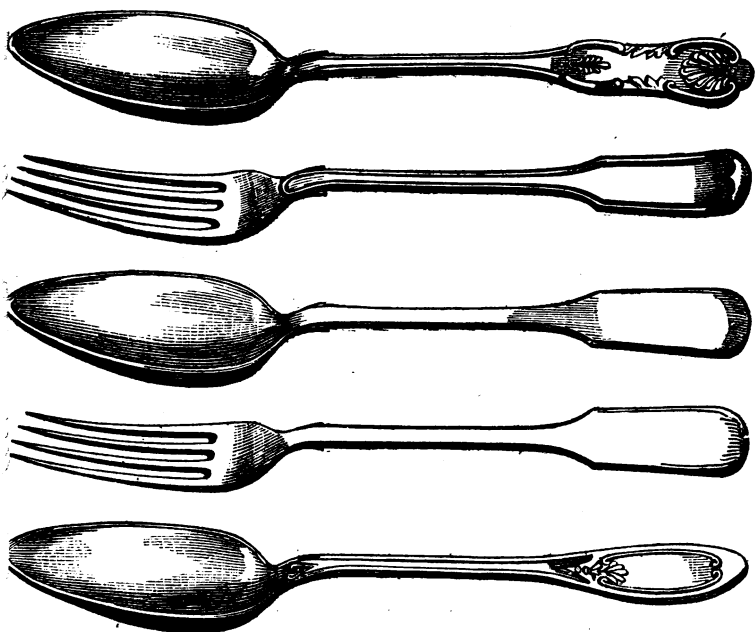
No. 303.

No. 304.

Fish Knives, Ivory Handles, No. 300	.	.	42s. per dozen.
" " " 301	.	.	72s. "
Plated " " 302	.	.	84s. "
Reeded Ivory " 303	.	.	55s. "
Electro Plated " 304	.	.	52s. "
Cases . . .	.	.	8s., 14s. each.

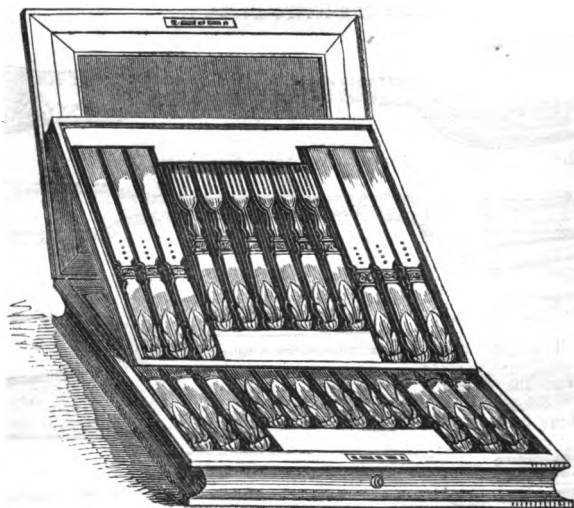
A variety of other patterns always in stock, from 40s. upwards.

# Prices of Electro-Plate.



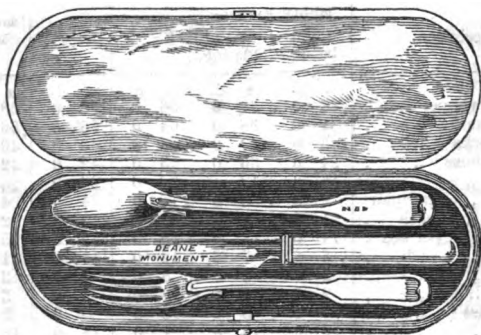
Description.	FIDDLE PATTERN.		KING'S.	REEDER.		BRUNSWICK.
	Light Plating.	Best Plating.				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Spoons, per doz. .	33 0	40 0	66 0	58 0	58 0	58 0
" Forks " .	31 0	38 0	64 0	56 0	56 0	56 0
Dessert Forks " .	23 0	29 0	46 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
" Spoons " .	24 0	30 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Tea " " .	14 6	18 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Salt " per pair .	2 6	3 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Mustard " each .	1 3	1 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Egg " per doz. .	14 0	17 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Gravy " each .	6 6	7 6	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Sugar " " .	2 0	2 6	3 6	3 0	3 0	3 0
Caddy " " .	2 0	2 6	3 6	3 0	3 0	3 0
Sauce Ladles " .	3 0	3 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Soup " " .	12 0	15 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Sugar Bows " .	3 0	3 6	5 6	5 0	5 0	5 0
" Sifters " .	3 0	3 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	4 0
Butter Knife " .	3 0	3 6	5 6	5 0	5 0	5 0

Fish Carvers per pair, from 16s. in cases.



## (Sets of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks.)

Plain Ivory Handles . . .	50s. per dozen.
Carved " . . .	60s. to 120s.
Plain " . . .	75s.
Plain Pearl " . . .	84s.
" full size . . .	90s.
Carved " . . .	105s. to 147s.
12 P. Cases, 9s. to 14s.	18 P. Cases, 15s. to 20s.



Cases containing Knife, Fork, and Spoon for School use, Threaded Pattern, 18s. each. King's, 14s. each.

## DEANEAN PLATE.

The Deanean Plate is manufactured of a Pure White Metal, approaching nearer to the colour, sound, and durability of Silver than any other. If ordinary care is taken in the use of articles manufactured in this composition, instead of becoming duller, and less like silver, they will, year, by year, approach nearer to it. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that its original cost being so much less than the sterling plate, while it answers the same purposes, every economical housekeeper must be anxious to receive so desirable a manufacture; for although it may sound somewhat hyperbolic, it is nevertheless certainly true, that Deanean Plate is even more durable than Silver itself.

### Prices of Deanean Plate.

Description.	STRONG.	EXTRA STRONG.	KINGS.	NEEDED.	BRUNSWICK.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Spoons, per doz. .	12 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	21 0
" Forks " .	12 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	21 0
Dessert " " .	8 6	12 0	17 0	15 0	15 0
" Spoons " .	8 6	12 0	17 0	15 0	15 0
Tea " " .	4 6	6 6	9 6	8 6	8 6
Salt " per pair .		1 0	2 0	1 6	1 6
Mustard " each .		0 6	1 0	0 9	0 9
Egg " per doz. .		5 0	9 6	8 6	8 6
Sugar " each .		1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6
Caddy " . . .		1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6
Gravy " . . .		3 0	6 0	5 6	5 6
Soup Ladles . . .		5 0	8 0	7 0	7 0
Sauce " . . .		1 6	2 6	2 0	2 0
Sugar Bows . . .		1 6	2 6	2 0	2 0
" Sifters . . .		2 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Butter Knife . .		1 8	2 0	1 6	1 6

Fish Carvers, per pair, from 9s. 6d.

### Deanean Plate.

- Cheese Scoops, Fiddle Handle, 1s. 6d,  
 Fish Knives with Ivory Handle, 8s.  
 Marrow Spoons, 2s.  
 Cases of Knife, Fork and Spoon, 4s. 6d.  
 Knife, Fork and Spoon on Cards, 2s., 2s. 6d.  
 Ice Tongs, 8s. per pair.  
 Toddy Ladles, Fiddle Handles, 14s. per dozen.  
 " " Whalebone " 20s. "  
 Punch " " " 42s. to 60s. per dozen.  
 Sugar Crushers, 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. per dozen.  
 Skewers, 3d. per inch.  
 Silver Pickle Forks, 4s., 7s., 11s., 14s., 20s. per pair.  
 " Butter Knives, 4s., 5s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s. each.  
 " Caddy Spoons, 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s. each.  
 " Sugar " 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. each.

### Plated Goods

- Plated Asparagus Tongs, 16s., 18s., 21s., 24s., 26s., 31s., 38s. per pair.  
 Bottle Labels, 2s. each, engraved.  
 Cheese Scoops, 5s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.—with slide, 14s. each.  
 Cork Stoppers, 9s. 6d. per dozen.  
 India Rubber ditto, 10s. per dozen.  
 Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, from 35s.  
 Grape Scissors, 9s., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 14s. 6d.,  
 15s., 18s.  
 Knife Rests, 4s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s., 9s. per pair.  
 Nut Crackers, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 7s.  
 Soutenirs, or Asparagus Holders, 8s. 6d. Silver, 8s. 6d.  
 Pickle Forks, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. each.  
 Marrow Spoons, 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.  
 Skewers, 6d. per inch.  
 Toddy Ladles with whalebone handles, 36s. per dozen.

## PLATE DEPARTMENT.

DEANE, DRAY AND CO. have collected into this department some of the choicest specimens of Deanean, Sheffield, and Electro-silvered Deanean Plate, which are to be met with in the trade.

### Tea and Coffee Sets.

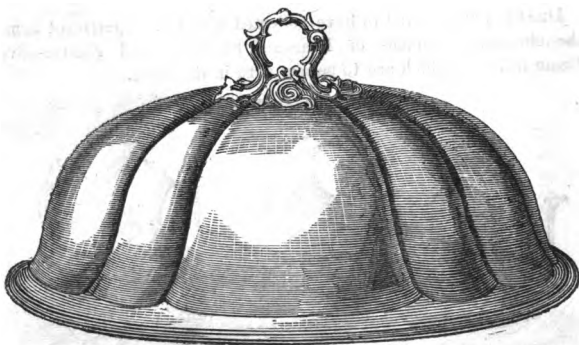


Coffee Pot	.	.	.	£4	4	0	Sugar Basins	.	.	.	£2	15	0
Tea Pot	.	.	.	3	18	0	Cream Jug	.	.	.	2	5	0



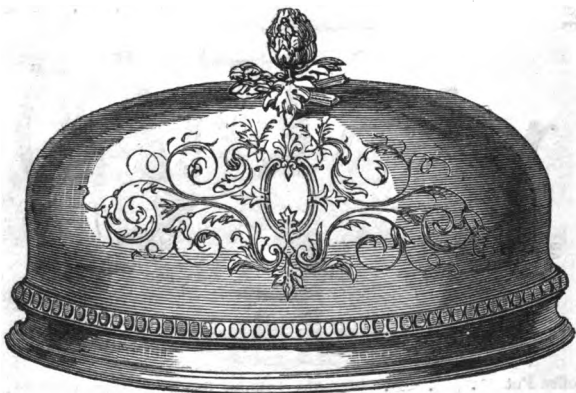
Coffee Pot	.	.	.	.	35s.	Sugar Basin	.	.	.	27s.
Tea Pot	.	.	.	.	27s.	Cream Jug	.	.	.	20s.

[For a series of New Patterns and Prices, see "Deane's Illustrated Guide."]

**Sets of Dish Covers.**

No. 892.—1, 20 in. 96s. | 1, 18 in. 78s. | 2, 14 in. 106s.

~~~~~



No. 937.—1, 20 in. 110s. | 1, 18 in. 99s. | 2, 14 in. 154s.



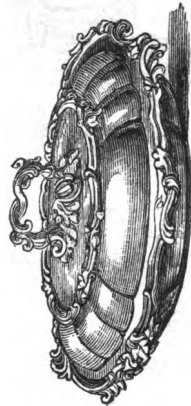
**Table Dishes.**

No. 158.



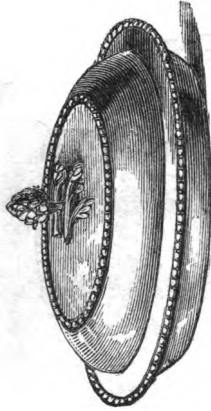
Set 4 Dishes and Cover . . £7 10 0  
 Warmers for ditto . . . £7 0 0

No. 110.



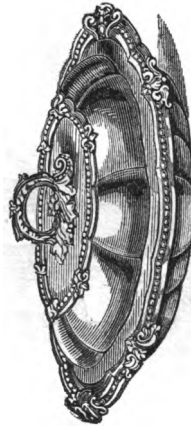
Set 4 Dishes and Cover . . . . £15

No. 962.

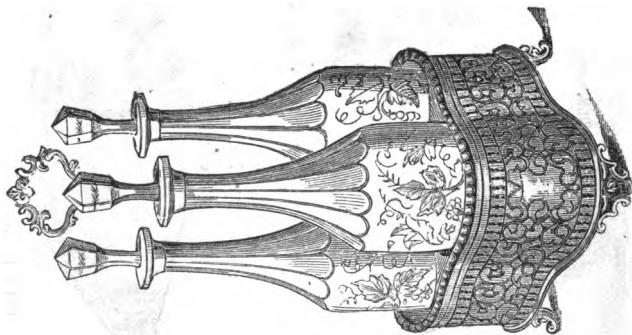
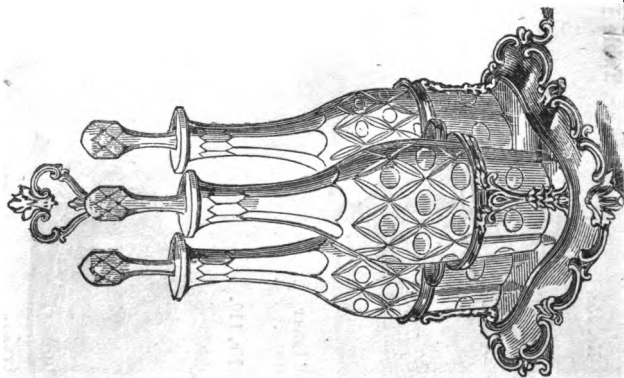


Set 4 Dishes and Cover . . £13 13 0

No. 851.



Set 4 Dishes and Cover . . £18 18 0

**Liqueur Frames.****No. 420.—58s.****No. 57.—126s.**

No. 74.



|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 4 Glass..... | 42s. |
| 5 Glass..... | 50s. |
| 6 Glass..... | 55s. |
| 7 Glass..... | 58s. |

No. 73.



|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 4 Glass..... | 22s. |
| 5 Glass..... | 27s. |
| 6 Glass..... | 32s. |
| 7 Glass..... | 38s. |

No. 79.



|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 6 Glass..... | 63s. |
|--------------|------|

No. 98.



|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 7 Glass..... | 63s. |
|--------------|------|

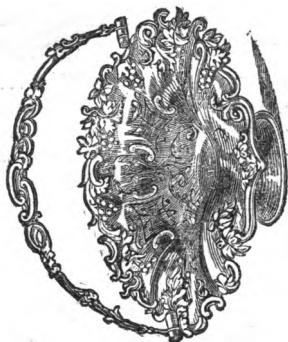
G

## Plates and Cake Baskets.

No. 103.



|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| 8 inch .....  | 34s. |
| 10 inch ..... | 40s. |
| 12 inch ..... | 52s. |
| 14 inch ..... | 68s. |
| 16 inch ..... | 90s. |



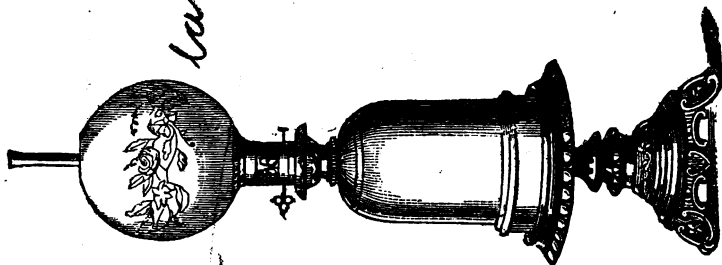
No. 361—45s.

No. 76.

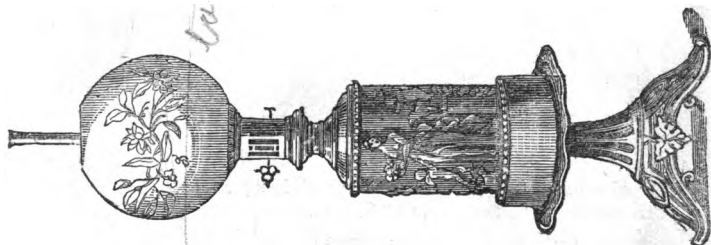


|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| 8 inch .....  | 45s. |
| 10 inch ..... | 58s. |
| 12 inch ..... | 70s. |
| 14 inch ..... |      |
| 16 inch ..... |      |

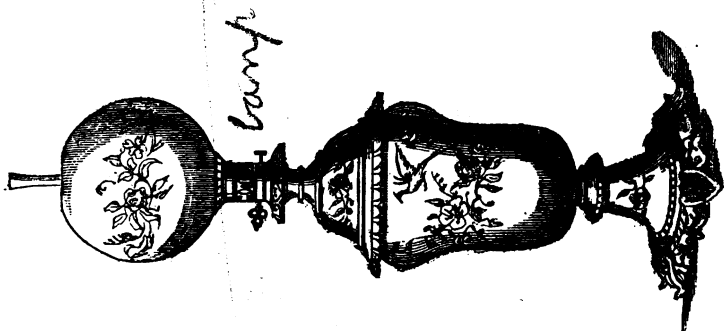
MODERATOR LAMPS.



No. 112.—Mid, size, 16s. Large size, 19s.

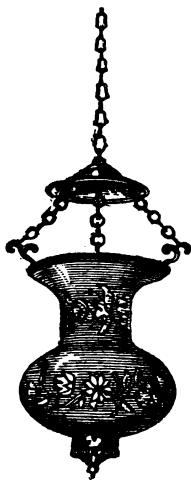


No. 135.—21s.



No. 134.—35s.

## ~~~~~ Suspending Lamps.



15s.



105s.



80s.

- Candle, Bracket, Desk, and Double Branch Lamps.  
 House Lamps, for Servants, Children, &c., &c.  
 Magnum, Medium, Minimum, Mortars, and Pulpit Lamps.  
 Suspending Lamps for Halls, Staircases, &c.  
 Single and Double Reading Lamps.  
 Back, Boat, Bracket, Cabin, Camphine, Candlestick, and Captain's  
 Night Lamps.  
 Albert Night Lamps, various.  
 Chamber, Desk, Floating, Fountain, French, Hall, Hanging, India,  
 Kingston Safety, Nursery, and Office Lamps.  
 Patent Solar Table, Pedestal, Police, Pulpit, Railway, Reading,  
 Cambridge, Oxford, &c., Safety, Ship's Sideboard, Signal, Solar, Socket,  
 Square, Japanned, for Oil or Candle Lamps.  
 Lantern Burners.  
 Bull's Eye Lanterns, Horn and Talc.  
 Pulpit Sconces.  
 Sliding Cabin Candle Shades.

~~~~~

The several descriptions of Lamps in this department of their Show Rooms are of the best quality. Deane, Dray & Co. have paid particular attention to the various modes of domestic illumination, the result of which is that their stock of Lamps is replete with every valuable sort.

**BRONZED TEA URNS.**



60s.



55s.



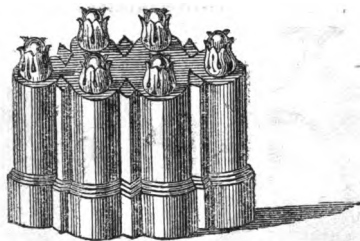
78s.



105s.

[In the article of Urns, Deane, Dray and Co. are continually introducing every valuable novelty.]

## BRASS AND COPPER GOODS.



No. 162.—12s.



2 qt. 3 qt.  
10s. 6d. 12s.



3 pt., 9s. Brass.  
4 pt., 10s. "

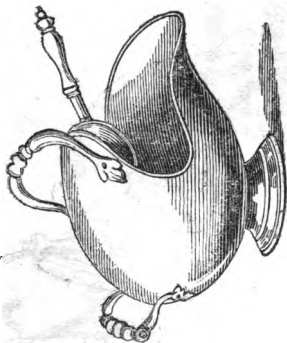
Bean Marie Pans  
 Beer Pots  
 Brazing Pans  
 Chamber Candlesticks  
 Chamber Pails  
 Crimping Machines  
 Coffee Pots  
 Confectioners' Bowls  
 Coal Hods  
 Coal Scuttles and Scoops  
 Outlet Pans.  
 Dinner Bells  
 Fish Kettles  
 Fender Footmen  
 French Stewpans  
 Frying Pans  
 Funnels  
 Furnaces  
 Grog Kettles  
 Hand Bowls  
 Jonathan Footmen

Omelet Pans  
 Oval Boilers  
 Pestles and Mortars  
 Preserving Pans  
 Saucepans  
 Sauté Pans  
 Spencer Footmen  
 Spirit Measures.  
 Stills  
 Stock Pots  
 Soup Pots  
 Table Bells  
 Table Candlesticks  
 Tea Kettles  
 Tobacco Magazines  
 Turbot Pans  
 Ventilators  
 Warming Pans  
 Water Boilers  
 Wine Measures  
 Weights



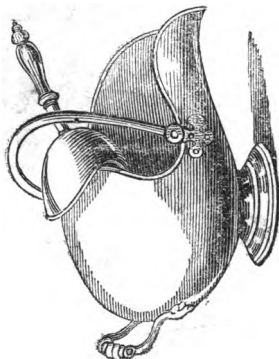
Coal Scentles.

No. 17.



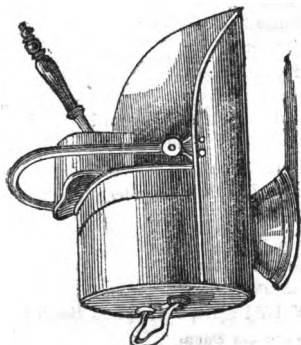
With Opal or Glass Handles, 46s.

No. 16.



38s.

No. 15.



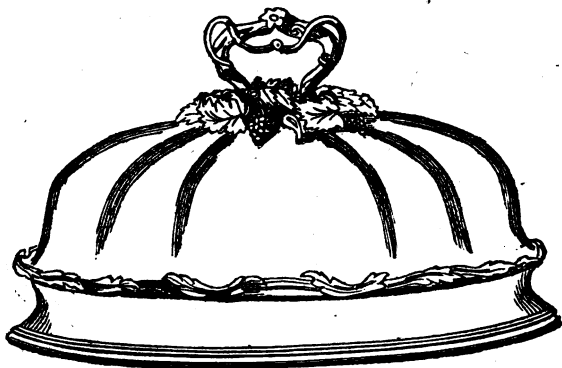
26s. to 30s.

No. 14.



30s.

## BRITANNIA METAL AND PEWTER GOODS.



Deane, Dray and Co.'s Stock of Dish Covers comprises all the newest and most varied patterns, in every size, both plain and ornamental.

Basins  
 Bed and Chamber Pans  
 Chamber Candlesticks  
 Coffee Percolators  
 Communion Cups  
 Corner Dishes  
 Cream Jugs  
 Cups and Saucers  
 Dish Covers  
 Drinking Cups  
 Egg Cups  
 Ewers  
 Feet Warmers  
 Flagons  
 Funnels  
 Hash Dishes  
 Spoon Warmers  
 Inkstands  
 Jugs  
 Mustard Pots

Pepper Castors  
 Pap Boats  
 Plates  
 Pots  
 Salts  
 Sauce Ladles  
 Snuffer Trays  
 Spoons, Dessert  
     Gravy  
     Salt and Mustard  
     Table and Tea  
 Sauce Tureens  
 Soup Ladles & Tureens  
 Table Candlesticks  
 Tea Pots  
 Tobacco Pots  
 Venison Dishes  
 Water Dishes, Plates, and Bottles  
 Wine Measures  
 Wine Strainers

**JAPPANED GOODS.**



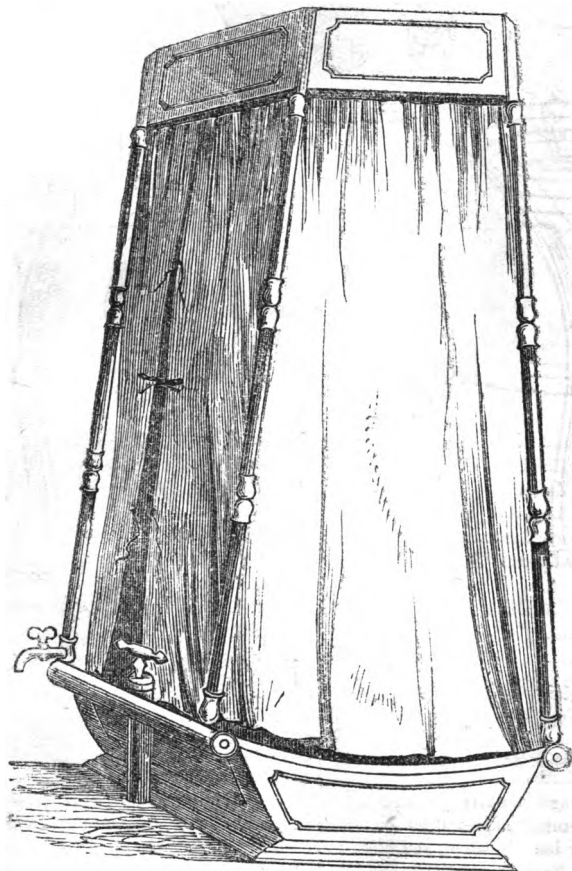
**Toilet Set complete, 24s.**

Bill Head Cases  
 Bottle Carriers  
     Jacks  
 Bread Baskets  
 Bull's-eye Lanterns  
 Butter Coolers  
 Candlesticks  
 Candle Shades  
 Card Racks  
 Cash Boxes  
 Cheese Trays  
 Coal Vases  
 Coffee Pots  
 Dressing Cases  
 Foot Baths  
 Hearing Trumpets  
 Hyacinth Stands  
 Inkstands  
 Knife Trays  
 Letter Cases  
 Muff Boxes

Nursery Lamps  
 Pepper Boxes  
 Percolators  
 Pipe Trays  
 Pot Waiters  
 Rushlight Shades  
 Snuffer Trays  
 Socket Lamps  
 Spoon Trays  
 Taper Boxes  
 Tea Pots  
     Trays  
 Telescope Toasting Forks  
 Toast Racks  
 Tobacco Kanisters  
     Magazines  
 Toilette Cans  
     Pails  
 Waiters  
 Wax Boxes  
 Wine Coolers

**BATHS.**

Deane, Dray and Co. manufacture and supply every description of **BATHS FOR DOMESTIC USE.** In the following pages they have introduced a few engravings of those more constantly in demand, besides which, they have, at all times, a large stock on sale.

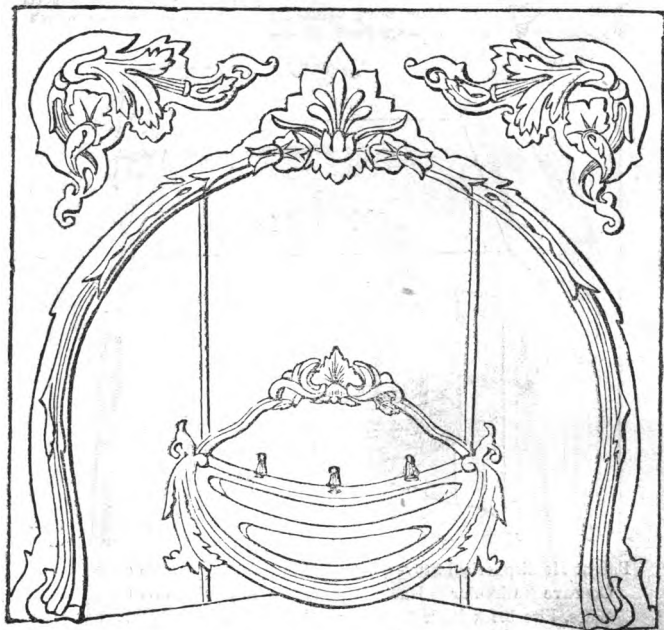


**Recumbent Shower Bath, £6 15s.**

A convenient and excellent family requisite, may readily be used either as a Shower, Hip, or Sponging Bath.

For more copious illustrations, see Deane, Dray & Co.'s Pamphlet on "*Baths and Bathing*," to be had *gratis*, on application.

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**STOVE AND RANGE DEPARTMENT.**

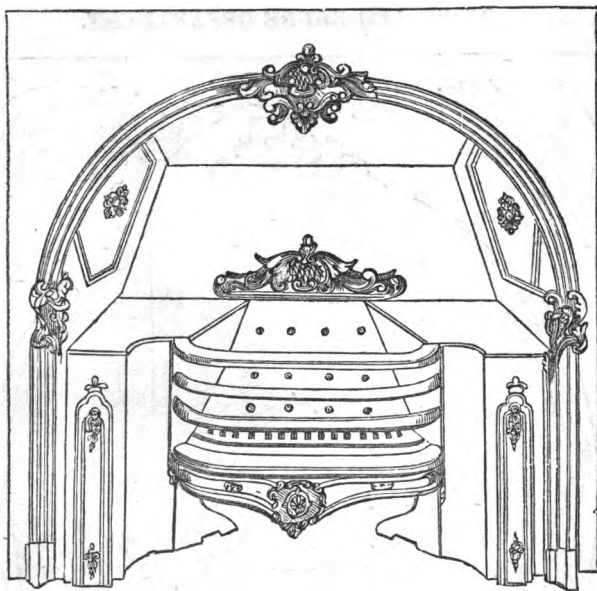
Fire-brick Back Stove. Leslie's patent for economising the consumption of fuel.]

---

**Drawing Room Stoves.**

A large and handsome collection of **BRIGHT REGISTER STOVES** for Drawing and Dining Rooms, will be found in the Show Rooms appropriated to these articles. They are fitted with rich Ormolu, Bronzed, or Burnished Steel ornaments.

DEANE, DRAY & Co. have applied to these, and other classes of Register Stoves, a Fire Brick of improved construction, registered by them under Leslie's patent, and effecting a great saving in the consumption of fuel. Numerous testimonials of its efficiency and value have been received by Deane, Dray and Co., copies of which they will be happy to forward when requested.



Patent Hemispherical Stoves, with  
Concave Circular Radiating  
Sides, Fire-brick Back

Register Stoves, for Dining Rooms,  
with Black or Bronzed Orna-  
ments

Register Stoves, for Parlours, with  
or without Hobs, black fronts

Register Stoves for Bedrooms, from  
12 to 38 inches.

Register Stoves for the Nursery,  
with small Oven and Boiler

Register Stoves, with or without  
Fire-brick Back

Gothic Hall Stoves

Elliptic Stoves, strong metal, with  
single or double back

Elliptic Shams, without Back, to  
be fitted with Stone or Brick

Sussex Cottage Grates

Kent Cottage Grates

Harness Room Stoves

Laundry or Ironing Stoves, various  
sizes

Sham fronts in great variety

Arnott's Stoves

Cabin „

Hall „

Paragon „

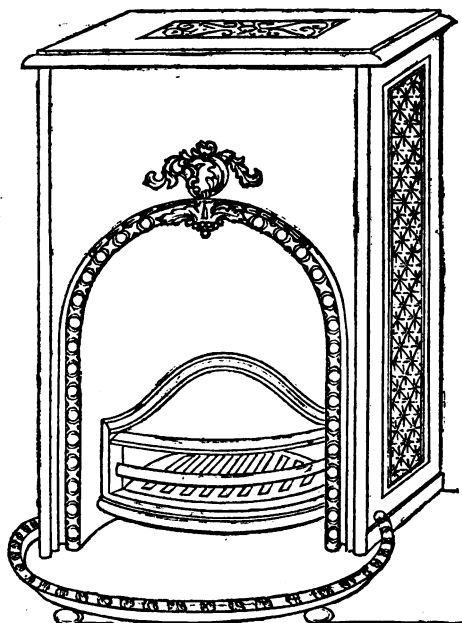
Ships' Hearths

Shop Stoves, open or close Fires,  
ascending or descending flues

Solar Stoves

Emigrants' Portable Cooking  
Stoves, arranged for both wood  
and coal fires, with Oven, Large  
Boiler, one Steam Tray, in-  
cluding Four Kettles, Gridiron,  
Dutch Oven, Portable Chimney,  
&c.

---

**Hot Air Stoves.**

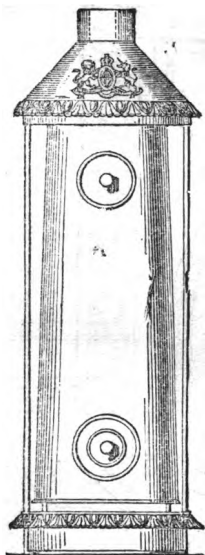
Hot Air Stoves in new and ornamental patterns, with ascending or descending flues, suitable for Churches, Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, &c. Deane, Dray and Co., have always a large Stock of these on hand.

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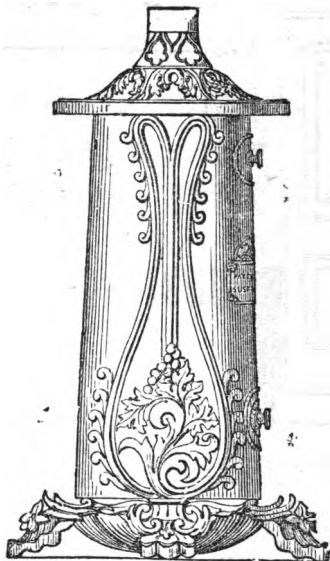
**Hot Water and Steam Fittings.**

Deane, Dray and Co., manufacture and fit up every variety of Stoves and Hot Water and Steam Apparatus for heating and ventilating Private Houses, Conservatories, Lecture or Music Halls, Churches, Chapels, &c., so as to regulate the temperature, and prevent the annoying and injurious effects arising either from damp walls or an over-heated atmosphere, by the adoption of scientific principles, and the employment of skilful and experienced workmen.

## The Patent Portable Ventilating Suspension Stove.



PLAIN.

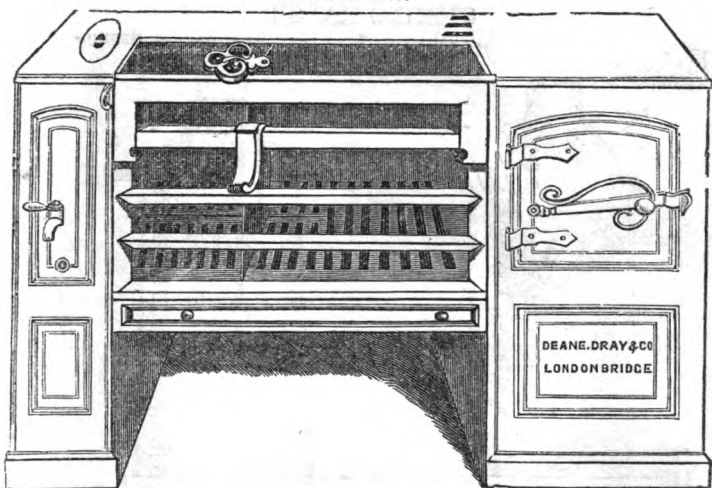


ORNAMENTAL.

The top of this Stove is made either Conical or with a Dome, and is supported by standards fixed to an ornamental Base. The fire-pail is Portable, and can be removed at pleasure; it stands immediately under the Cone, leaving just sufficient space between the two to allow a free passage of air from the apartment into the flue: and thus is secured, in connection with the greatest economy, a perfect *Ventilation*, which, carrying off all injurious gases, renders the surrounding atmosphere peculiarly *pure and genial*.

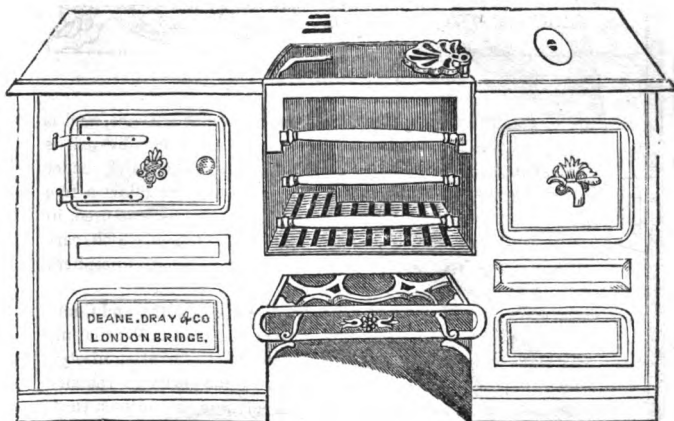
Bed-rooms may be Warmed and Ventilated, made Healthy and Comfortable, for Three Farthings a night, by the Patent Portable Ventilating Suspension Stove, which can be regulated with the greatest nicety, maintaining an even temperature, and preserving the purity of the air. It is perfectly safe, and remarkably clean. Its advantages are such that the Healthy should adopt it as a precaution, and the Invalid as indispensable.—*Prices from 15s. 6d.*—*For further particulars see printed lists.*





**Improved Self-acting Range with Oven and Boiler :—**

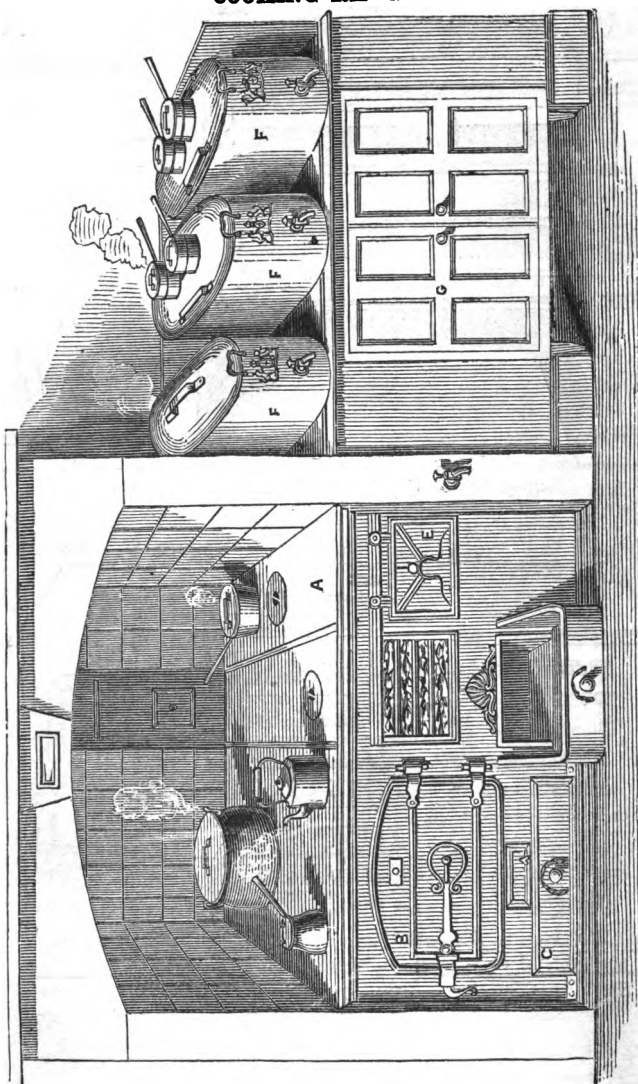
Sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches wide, by 24 inches high.  
 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 inches wide, by 26 inches high.  
 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 75 in. wide, by 30 in. high.



**Improved Cottage Range, with Oven and Boiler :—**

Sizes—30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42 inches wide, by 24 inches high.

~~~~~  
**COOKING RANGE.**



## Ventilating Cooking Range.

*(See opposite page.)*

The inventors can with much pleasure recommend the above Apparatus to their friends, having had several years satisfactory proof of their economy and domestic value, they therefore with confidence state that it leaves nothing to be wished for in a Kitchen Range. The Roasting is effectively performed with an open fire front, as shown in the drawing. The Oven bakes Family Bread, Pastry or Joints, as they ought to be done. The Boiler is of wrought iron, and besides supplying large quantities of Hot Water, will drive Three or Four Steam Kettles and Closets; it is also frequently employed for warming Conservatories, Lobbies, &c., and if properly arranged will supply the luxury of a Hot Bath at a minute's notice at all periods of the Day or Night. The Hot Plate makes a capital Ironing Stove, and will also boil a large quantity of Saucepans, Kettles, &c. At one operation the various processes of Roasting, Baking, Boiling, Steaming, Frying, Stewing, &c., can be effected without difficulty, rendering the getting up a Dinner a much less uncertain affair than with any other Range. The Ventilation of the Kitchen will be perfect and no Smoke can possibly annoy.

One of these Ranges may be seen in work in the Stove Department of Deane, Dray & Co.'s establishment. Careful workmen are sent to any part of the Kingdom to fix them.

Kitchen Ranges, with one or two Boilers, for heating Baths, or to supply hot water in Bedrooms, &c.

Ditto, with Steam Closet and Kettles.

Ditto, with Spit Racks.

Stewing, Charcoal, Stoves.

Hot Closets and Plates.

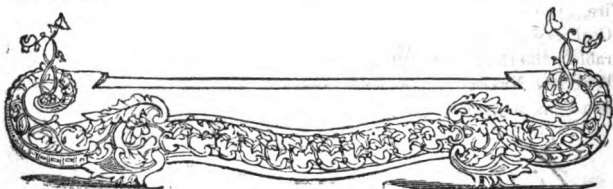
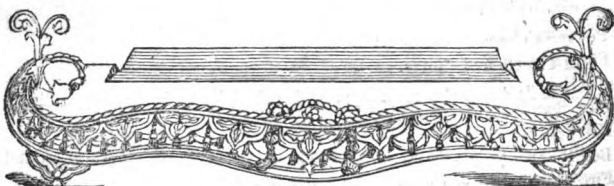
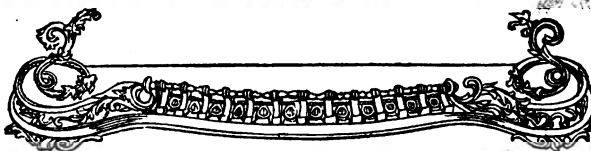
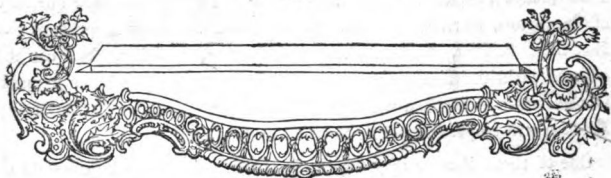
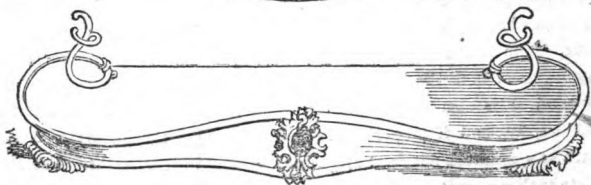
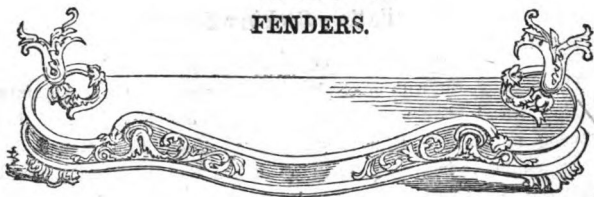
Smoke Jacks on the most approved principle, self-oiling, with Single or Double-acting outside movements, Dangle, &c.

Improved Coil Stoves, for heating Greenhouses, Conservatories, and every description of Buildings with hot water.

Yacht Stoves.

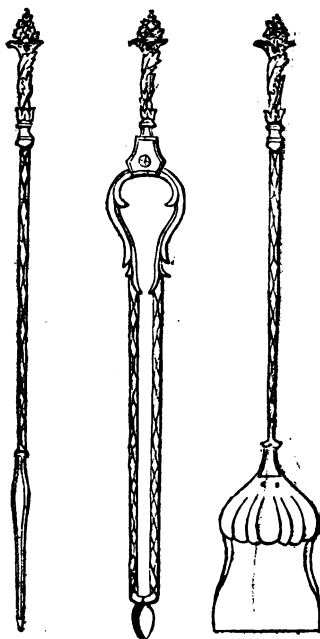
The Imperial Hot Air Stove possesses many advantages, and is admirably adapted for Shops, Warehouses, Greenhouses, Conservatories, &c.

## FENDERS.



~~~~~

## FIRE-IRONS, &c.



**Fire Irons** (registered patterns), for the Drawing Room, high polished steel, bright chased pans, with Ormolu, Bronzed, and Cut Heads.

Pokerets to match.

**Fire Irons** for Parlour or Library, Bedrooms, Offices (of cheap patterns) and Kitchen, (all sizes).

**Cast Bow Fenders** for Scullery or Back Kitchen.

**Kitchen Fenders**, any length, with Sliding Bars.

**Bed Room Fenders**, Bronzed, Berlin Black, or Green painted.

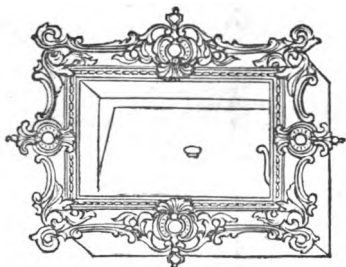
**Fire Guards**, Brass Lacquered, registered pattern, dome top, or Green Wire.

**Coal Scoops and Hods**, strong Japanned Iron, Zinc Lined (very durable), and Gold Lined (fitted with Hand Scoops).

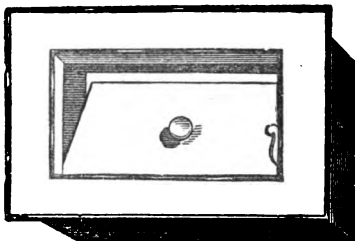
**Wire Iron Nursery Guards** with Brass Top, any size to order.

**Ash Pans**, with or without Venetian Plates, bright or black.

## Dr. Arnott's Improved Ventilator.



[Ornamental.]



[Plain.]

Nothing is more important for preserving health than having a current of pure air through every apartment used either as a Sitting or Bed Room. This may be obtained at a trifling expense by the introduction of "Dr. Arnott's Improved Ventilating Valve" for carrying off heated and impure air. It can be easily fixed by an ordinary workman without injuring paper or paint, and may be coloured to match either.

### Sundries.

#### Air Bricks

Brackets for Hall Tables, bronzed

Beer Stoves, with Wine Mullers

Book Safes, wrought or cast iron

Bannister Bars

Coppers for Brewing or Washing

Portable, in strong iron frames

Chimney Pieces, in cast iron, ornamental or plain

Chimney Cowl

Copper Doors and Frames

Covings and Slips, for Ranges, &c.

Deed Boxes, wrought or cast iron

Door Scrapers, great variety

Furnace Pans, galvanized enamelled

Flower Bordering

Fountains, cast iron, ornamental patterns

Field Gates, wrought iron

Flower Pot Stands, ornamental patterns

Flower Guards, for windows

Hall Tables, Marble Tops

♦ Iron Tops

Hat and Umbrella Stands for Halls and Offices

Ovens, portable

Plate Chests

Park Gates, wrought or cast iron

Railway Bars

Strained Wire Fence

Sink Traps, square or round

Tomb railing

Umbrella Stands, various sizes and patterns

Vanes, or Weathercocks

Wire Blinds

Zinc Blinds

## IRON BEDSTEADS.

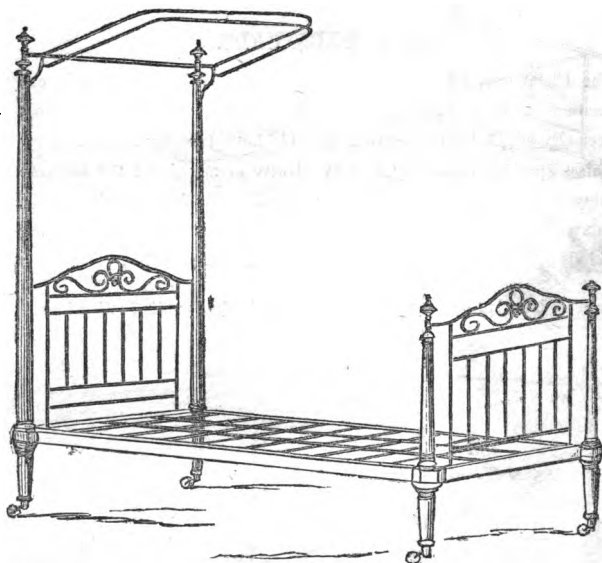
The Cheapness, Cleanliness, and Durability of Iron Bedsteads are advantages at once so striking and important, that they are now almost universally adopted. Deane, Dray and Co. have recently added to their premises spacious Show-rooms, conveniently arranged for the separate display of these articles, and have, at all times, a large stock on sale. An extended Sheet of Drawings with detailed List of Prices, including all kinds of Bedding, may be had on application, or post free.

Iron Bedsteads for Schools, Infirmaries, and other public Institutions.

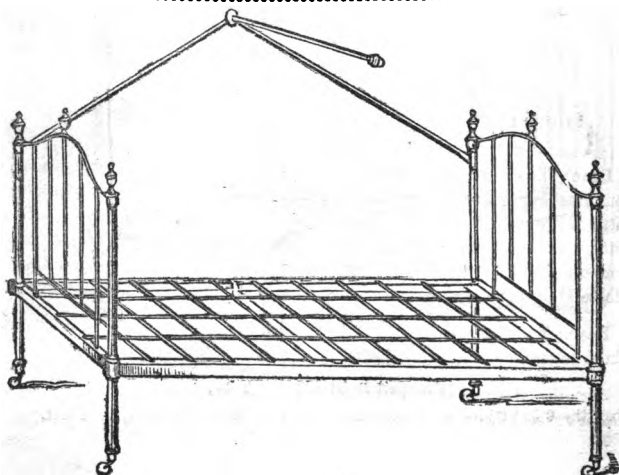


[Four-post Bedstead] Tube.

Length—6 feet 6 inches. Width—3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 in., and 5 feet.

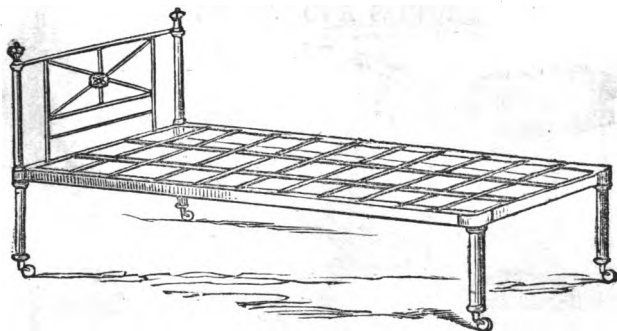


[Half-Tester.]

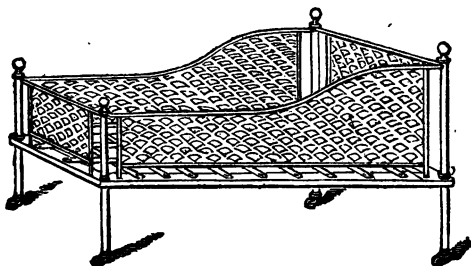


[French.]





[Stump Bedstead.] Solid Iron.



[Crib.] Pierced Zinc Sides.

4 feet long by 2 feet wide, 4 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 3 inches wide.

Deane, Dray and Co.'s Stock of Palliasses, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. comprises Straw Palliasses, Cotton Flock Mattresses, Sea Weed or Alva ditto, Rugging ditto, Cocoa Fibre ditto, White Wool ditto, Horse Hair ditto, Cotton Flock Beds, Grey Goose ditto, bordered, White Goose ditto, bordered, White Goose Feather Bolster, Grey Goose ditto, Rugging ditto, Horse Hair ditto, White Goose Pillows.

Deane, Dray and Co. keep all the most useful sizes on sale; but at a short notice, will make any description to order.

*See also extended description, and numerous illustrations and prices in Deane's New Illustrated Catalogue.*

## BRUSHES AND BROOMS.



## Brooms, Cane

Carpet

Hearth

Long

## Brushes, Banister

Bottle

Cloth

Crumb

Decanter

Dish

Double Banister

Dusting

Flesh

Flue, foot

## Brushes, Furniture

Fork

House

Lead

Oil

Paint, Paste

Plate

Scrubbing, Shoe

Stair Carpet

Stove

Sweeps'

Telescope Hearth

Turk's Head

Whisk Bannister

## TURNERY GOODS.

Bagatelle Boards	Knife Boards
Beetle Trays	Boxes
Bellows	Lemon Squeezers
Beer Stands	Linen Presses
Tilts	Looking Glasses
Blacking Boxes	Meat Safes
Boot Jacks	Screens
Horses	Mouse Traps
Bowls of every description	Paste Boards
Butler's Trays and Stands	Pickle Tubs
Butter Prints	Spoons
Knives	Piggins
Beaters	Plate Racks
Camp Stools	Portable Water Closets
Chocolate Mills	Powder Boxes
Chopping Boards	Rat Traps
Trays	Rolling Pins
Clothes' Baskets	Salad Spoons and Forks
Pegs and Lines	Salt Boxes
Horses	Salting Tubs
Coal Scuttles	Ships' Buckets
Hods	Soap Boxes
Copper Lids	String Boxes
Trivets	Sugar Bruisers
Cork Drivers	Supper Trays and Stands
Corking Machines	Trenchers
Cook's Sieves	Towel Horses
Decanter Drainers	Rollers
Dish Tubs	Trestles for Ironing Boards
Flour Tubs	Wash Leathers
Fire Screens	Washing Crimps
Glass Tubs	Dolls
Hair Sieves	Stools
Housemaid's Boxes	Trays
House Steps	Tubs
House Pails	Watchman's Rattles
Ironing Boards	Water Butt Stands
Jelly Bags	Wood Spoons
Stands	

# TIN GOODS.

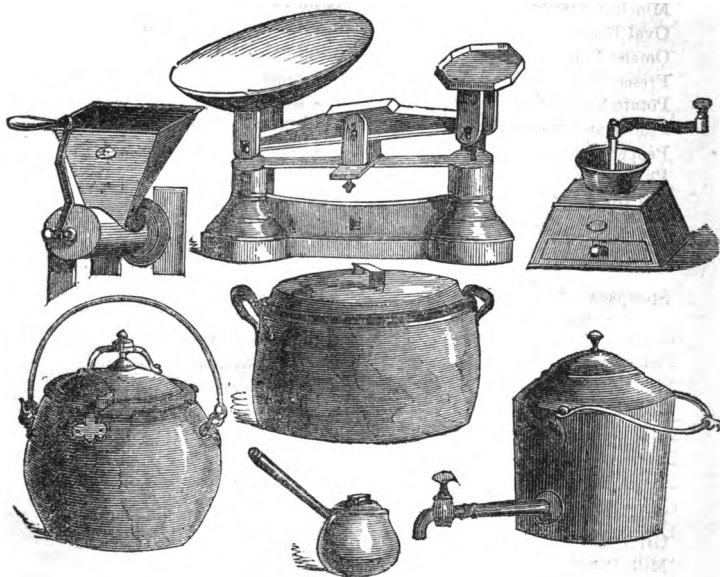


American Ovens  
 Bachelor's Broilers  
     Kettles  
 Bacon Broilers  
 Baking Dishes  
 Basting Ladles  
 Bain Marie Pans  
 Bed Airers  
 Biscuit Boxes  
     Cutters  
 Bonnet Boxes  
 Butter Forcers  
 Boilers  
 Boiler Fillers

Bread Graters  
     Tins  
 Cake Tins  
 Candle Boxes  
 Candlesticks  
 Carriage Warmers  
 Cheese Toasters  
 Chocolate Pots  
 Churns  
 Cream Kettles  
 Candle Moulds  
 Coffee Canisters  
     Receivers  
     Pots

Conic Warmers	Meat Screens
Cream Skimmers	Muffin Covers
Cullenders	Nursery Concave Kettles
Deed Boxes	Nutmeg Graters
Deane, Dray and Co.'s Registered	Oil Pumps
Potato Cooker	Bottles
Deane's "Expedient" Stomach	Cisterns
Warmer	Fillers
Dish Covers	Measures
Dripping Pans	Paste Cutters
Dust Pans	Patty Pans
Dutch Ovens	Percolators
Egg Ladles	Pepper Boxes
Poachers	Plate Baskets
Slices	Covers
Etnas	Pudding Moulds
Fish Slices	Punched Lanterns
Fish Kettles	Salad Strainers
Flour Dredgers	Saucepans
Foot Warmers	Scollop Shells
Funnels	Scoops, Flour
French Roll Tins	Sugar
Gravy Strainers	Tea
Ham Stands	Shaving Pots
Hash Dishes	Spirit Measures
Harvest Cans	Stewpans
Hook Pots	Stomach Warmers
Horn Lanterns	Tart Tins
Hot Closets	Tea Canisters
Hand Bowls	Kettles
Inhalers	Pots
Jelly Cups	Treacle Pots
Moulds	Trimming Trays
Knife Trays	Turbot Kettles
Knife Baskets	Valenches
Mackarel Saucepans	Vegetable Cutters
Milk Cans	Moulds
Pails	Ventilators
Measures	Wash Hand Bowls
Pans	Wine Mullers
Saucepans, with Earthern	Strainers
insides	York Tins

# IRON WARE.



Box Irons

Iron Heaters

Balance Skewers

Beef Forks

Camp Ovens

Chocolate Pots

Coffee Mills

Cinder Sifters

Copper Hole Shovels

Cooks' Knives

Cook Holds

Cradle Spits

Crimping Machines

Copying Presses, various sizes with  
Table complete

Digesters

Dust Pans

Dripping Pan Stands

Egg Irons

Frying Pans

Fluting Irons

Flower Stands, ornamental pat-  
terns

Gridirons

Fluted

Goffering Machines

Italian Irons

Iron Hangers

Iron Girdles

Kitchen Footmen

Meat Stands	Salamanders
Milk Pans	Spittoons
Mincing Knives	Skewers
Oval Boilers	Spoons
Omelet Pans	Steak Tongs
Preserving Pans	Toy Irons
Potato Steamers	Tea Kettles
Pestles and Mortars	Kitchens
Pepper Mills	Toasting Forks
Puffing Irons	Trivets
Sad Irons	Urn Heaters
Sad Iron Stands	Hooks
Saucepans, all sizes	Wash Hand Basons
Lipped	Ditto with plug
Stewpans	Weights and Scales in great
Oval	variety

### Enamelled Iron Goods.

Boilers	Plates
Digesters	Preserving Pans
Dishes	Saucepans
Frying Pans	Stewpans
Gridirons	Spittoons
Milk Pans	Tea Kettles
Omelet Pans	Wash Hand Basons.

### A FURNISHING LIST,

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONS FURNISHING.

### DEANE, DRAY & CO.

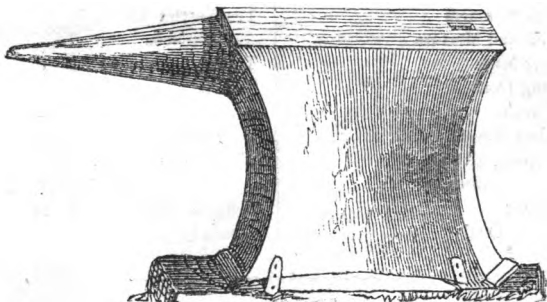
Have arranged a Complete Priced List of Articles requisite in fitting up  
a Family Residence,

Embracing all the various Departments of their Establishment and calculated  
greatly to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their Goods.

This LIST, Deane, Dray and Co. will forward to any address, *post free*

## BLACK IRONMONGERY.

THIS department comprises Black, Cabinet, and Shipping Ironmongery; Tools of superior shape and quality for Carpenters, Engineers, Coopers, Bricklayers, Masons, Slaters and Curriers; Lancashire Tools of every description; Lancashire Files, Horticultural Tools, &c., &c.



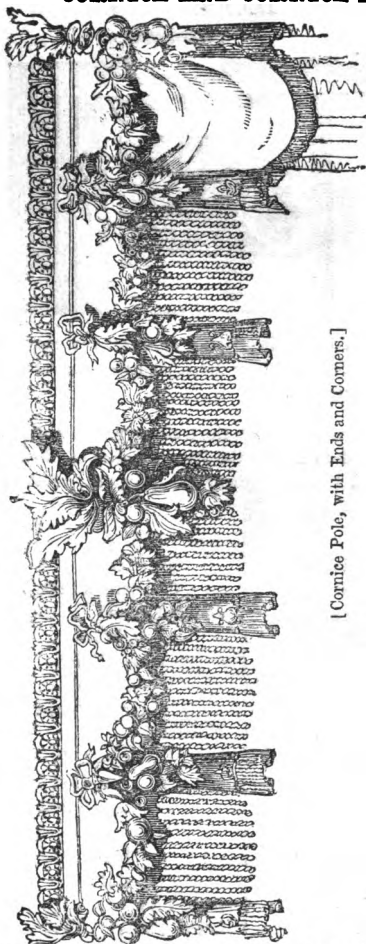
Anvils	Ladles, Melting
Axletrees	Nails—Wrought, Cut, and Broms-
Backbands	grove
Bench Vices	Pin Mauls
Chain Swivels	Rabbit and Rat Traps
Coil Chain	Scale Beams
Cow and Ox Ties	Ship Scrapers
Crane Chains	Smith's and Cooper's Bick Irons,
Grindstones	Steelyards
Halter Chains	Stoking and Parlour Pans
Hammers, Hand, Sledge, Mc Adams', and Stone	Traces
Hinges—Back Flap, Bed, Butt, Chest, H & H L, Parliament, Skew, Table, and X Garnet	Vices
	Screws, Wood, Iron, Brass, Copper, and Coach
	Nuts and Bolts

## INDIAN PLANTATION TOOLS.

Cutlass Blades	Hoop-Tires
Demerara Shovels	Matchetts
Falling Axes	Marmoties
Hoes, Barbadoes, Carolina, Demerara, Grubbing, Jamaica, P. and Crown Rice, and Virginia	Skimmers and Ladles
	Socket Spades
	Cane Bills



## CORNICE AND CORNICE POLES.



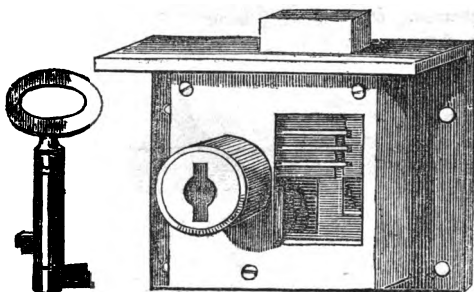
[ Cornice Pole, with Ends and Corners. ]



Cornice Pole.

**CORNICES**, English and French, in great variety, fitted with Laths Pulley Rods, &c., complete. Cornice Poles both Brass and Wood, fitted with Ends, Rings, Brackets, Bands, and Tassel Hooks. Great attention is paid to the selection of the best and choicest patterns, embracing every novelty of the present period.

## LOCKS.



In the following list, DEANE, DRAY & CO. have enumerated the principal varieties of Locks sold by them, a large assortment of which they have at all times in stock.

From the arrangements made with the leading manufacturers, DEANE, DRAY & Co. are enabled to supply the Patent Locks of Messrs. CHUBB BRAMAH, WINDLE and BLYTH, STRUTT, BARRON, &c., at the Manufacturer's prices:—

### CABINET LOCKS—

Chest, Iron and Brass  
 Spring ditto  
 Cupboard, Iron and Brass  
 Link Plate  
 Camp Desk, Brass  
 Caddy, Brass  
 Pedestal, Brass  
 Sloping Desk, Iron  
 Brass

Till  
 Spring

### DRAW BACK LOCKS—

Fine Ward  
 Round Ward  
 Solid Ward  
 Two Bolt  
 Mortice

### RIM LOCKS—

Two Bolt

### RIM LOCKS—

Three Bolt  
 Carpenter's Patent

### DEAD LOCKS

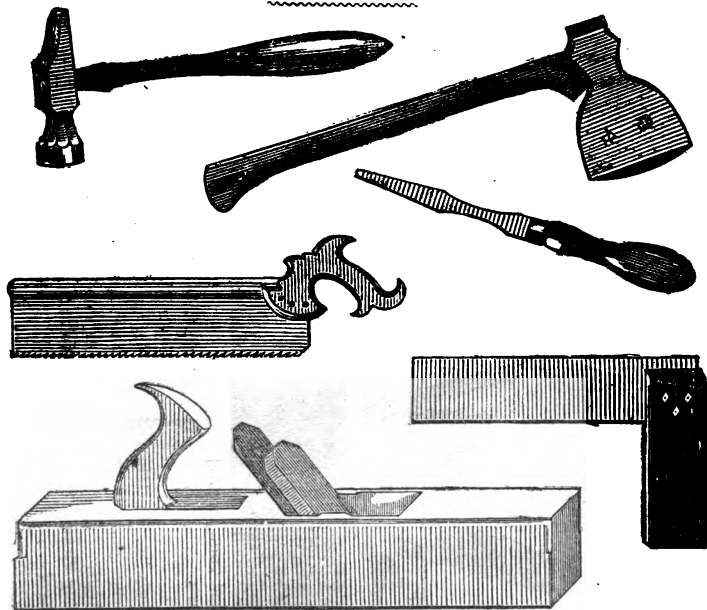
Fine Ward  
 Round Ward  
 Solid Ward  
 Barron's Patent

### MORTICE—

One Bolt  
 Two Bolt  
 Three Bolt  
 Dead  
 Sash  
 Gate

Brass Case  
 Letter Locks  
 Lighter  
 D Gate  
 Padlocks, Iron and Brass.





Planes, Bead  
 Filister  
 Grooving  
 Hollows and Rounds  
 O.G.  
 Plough  
 Rabbet, Skew and Square

Plate Irons  
 Pincers  
 Squares,  
 Saws, Hand  
 Circular  
 Tennon  
 Panel  
 Pit  
 Frame  
 X Cut  
 Wood Cutters  
 Saw Sets, Pit and Hand  
 Spoke Shaves

Turnscrews

#### COOPERS' TOOLS.

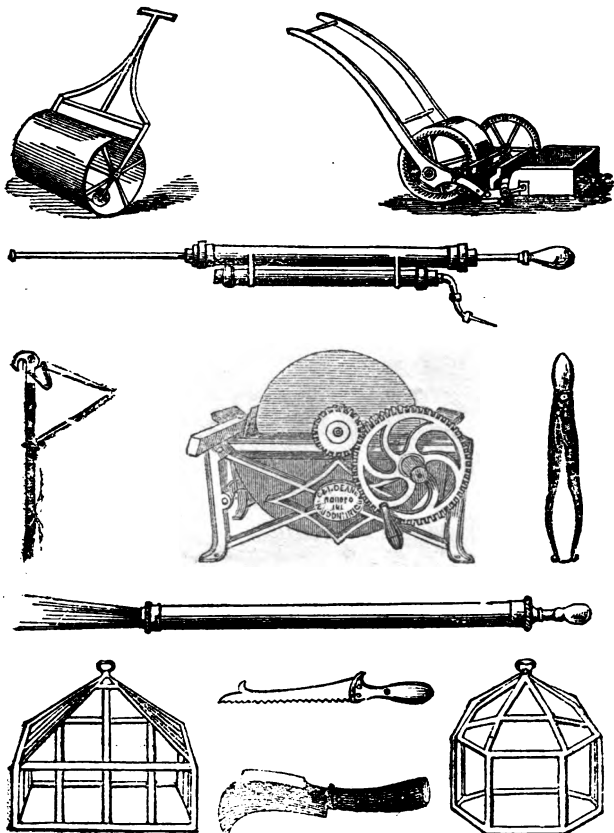
Axes  
 Adzes  
 Chisels  
 Punches  
 Jointer Irons  
 Spoke Shaves  
 Drivers  
 Shaves, Single and Double  
 Knives, Heading  
 Hollowing  
 Jigger

#### BRICKLAYERS' TOOLS.

Hammers, Brick  
 Lath  
 Trowels, Pointing  
 Guaging  
 Plastering  
 Brick

## HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

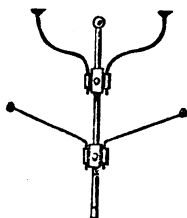
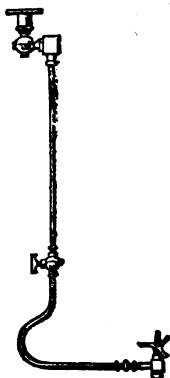
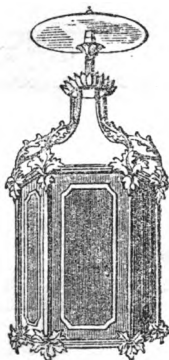
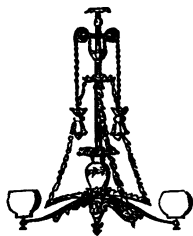
In this Department will be found every implement requisite for the practical or scientific Horticulturist, including all modern and approved inventions.



Iron Garden Seats, Grape Gatherers, Grape Scissors, Horticultural Hatchets, Milton Hatchets, Mowing Machines, Garden Rollers, Garden Engines, Syringes, &c., &c.—For particulars of which, ask for *Deane's Horticultural List*.

# ARTHUR STREET, EAST.

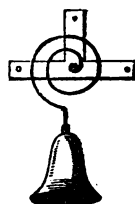
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL GAS FITTING, &c.



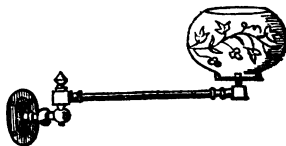
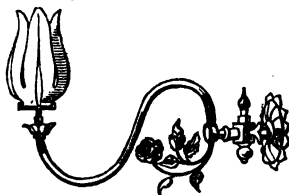
Drapers' Fittings.



Portable Gas Boiler  
for the Breakfast table, &c. 6d.



Bell-Hanging.

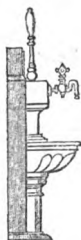
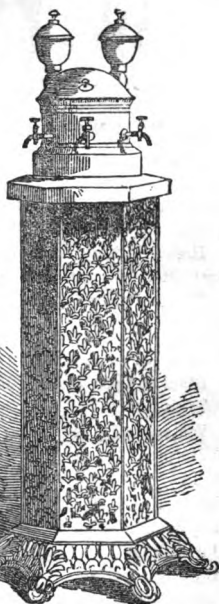
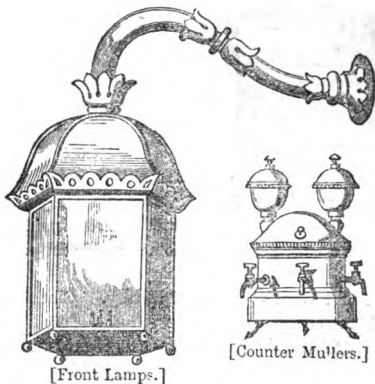
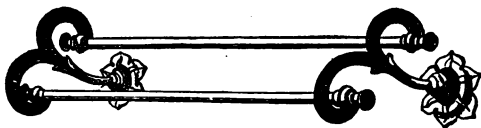


DEANE, DRAY & CO.'S assortment of Gas Fittings comprises every variety of Chandeliers, Brackets, and every article connected with Gas Fitting, Meters, &c.

Estimates given for fitting up Churches, Chapels, Hotels, Family Residences and Public Institutions.

# LICENSED VICTUALLERS' FITTINGS.

[Hat Rail.]

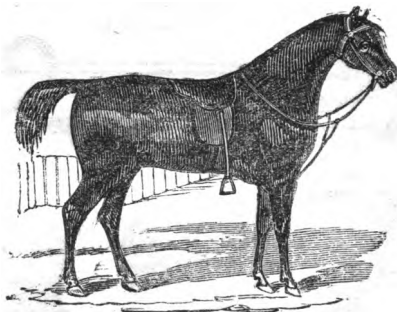


Licensed Victuallers' Bar Stoves—Price, £10 10s. and £12 12s. each.



Bars, &c., furnished complete.]  
 ARTHUR STREET, EAST, LONDON.

## 2, ARTHUR STREET, EAST.



DEANE, DRAY, & Co. beg to submit a list of Saddlery, Harness, and Stable Requisites to the attention of the Public. Their Saddlery and Harness are manufactured on the premises, where a strict regard is paid to strength, style, and fit. They are adapted either for home or colonial purposes.

Horse-clothing made of the best West of England Kersey. Clothing for Cart-horses, either for stable or street use.

Merchants and Farmers will find unusual advantage as regards price and quality.

### Kersey Horse-clothing

Blanket ditto

Tilting ditto

Waterproof ditto

Waterproof Knee-wrappers

Railway ditto

Knee-caps

Greyhound cloths

Horse slings

Hunting saddles

Sandwich, Shoe, and Coat Cases  
for ditto

Somerset Quilted Saddles

Pack and Military ditto

Belts, Holsters, Wallets, & Velises

Saddlebags, Haversacks, and  
Knapsacks

Ladies' Saddles

Ditto, with Leaping Head

Ladies' Saddles to ride either side

Pilches for boys or girls

Saddle cloths

Goodmans' ditto

Carriage Pad ditto

Rosettes to match

Harness for Carriage, Gig, Waggon and Plough, Mule or Bullock

Trace Chains

Horse Brushes

Leather ditto

Dandy of Bone and Whisk

Water and Heel

Spoke

Lining

Mane

Polishing Composition and Brushes

Oil Brushes and Cans



Crest Brushes and Plate Powder  
 Boot-top Brushes  
 Balling Irons  
 Glisters Tubes  
 Cattle and Sheep Tubes  
 Bandages, Woollen and Linen  
 Curry and Mane Combs  
     Trimming ditto of Horn, Steel,  
     and German Silver  
 Corn Sieves and Measures  
 Chaff Boxes  
 Dung Baskets  
 Wash leathers  
 Sponge for Bath, Toilet, or Stable  
 Carriage Jacks  
     Mops  
 Head Collars, Nag, and Cart  
 Halters and Shipping ditto  
 Reins of Rope, Leather, and Chain  
 Muzzles for Horses or Dogs  
 Anti-Crib-biters  
     "      Strap  
 Boots of Rubber, Leather, or Felt  
 Sponge Boots  
 Scissors for Clipping and Trimming  
 Horse Scrapers, varied  
 Singeing Lamps and Cotton  
     "      "      Gas, the tubes any  
     length  
 Lanterns and Sconces  
 Waterproof Coats and Leggings  
 Antigropols  
 Gambadoes  
 Hobbles  
 Mane Drags  
 Cow Collars  
     Combs  
 Pillar Reins and Chains  
 Dog Collars and Chains  
     Leads, Slips, and Couples  
 Dumb Jockies  
 Breaking Caversons  
 Lungeing Reins

Portmanteaus and Trunks  
     Ladies'  
 Railway Companions, solid leather  
     and basil  
 Bullock Trunks  
 Hat Cases  
 Leather and Carpet Bags  
 Whips  
     Driving, Riding, Hunting,  
     and Dog  
     Waggon and Cart  
 Whip Sockets  
 Carriage, Gig, and Dash Lamps  
 Candles for ditto  
 Forks, Shovels, and Brooms  
 Spurs, Hunting and Military  
 Luggage Straps, assorted lengths  
 A 'variety of Bits for Riding and  
     Driving  
 Cigar Cases  
 Bottle Boots  
     Draw ditto  
 Church Hatbox, Hassock, and  
     Book Case, in one  
 Stable Pails  
 Bridles, round and flat  
     Watering  
     Stallion  
 Stallion Rollers  
 Martingales, Neck and Hunting  
 Wool Mats  
 Cocoa ditto  
 Nets, for Nag and Cart Horses  
 Girths for hunting  
 Blacking Brushes and Cases  
 Letter and Sample Cases  
 Gun Cases, Leather and Waterproof  
 Nose Bags of Sacking, Horsehair  
     and Cocoa Fibre  
 Cricket Bats, Balls, and Stumps  
     Leggings and Gloves  
 Sword Sticks and Life Protectors

**EXPORT WAREHOUSES.****3, Arthur Street, West.**

THE Export Warehouses are on the right hand side, turning from King William Street.

The following is a List of Articles which Deane, Dray and Co. more especially keep in the Wholesale Shipping and Country Department of their business.

Brushes, Comb	Knives, Butter
Hair	Cheese
House, of every kind	Chipping
Nail	Desk
Paint	Farriers'
Tooth	Gilders'
Boxes, Snuff and Tobacco, Brass	Hacking
Japan	Mincing
Metal	Oyster
Steel	Pallet
Buckles, Clog	Pen
Hat	Pocket
Candlesticks, Brass	Pruning
Iron	Putty
Japanned	Shoe
Metal	Stone
Cigar Cases, various	Metal Mustards
Tubes and Pipes	Peppers
Combs, in Horn, Ivory, and Shell	Salts
Braid	Tea Pots
Dressing	Needles, Mattress
Mane	Packing
Side	Sewing
Tail	Sail
Trimming	Yarn
Corkscrews, Patent	Razors, every quality, with Horn,
Pocket	Bone, and Ivory Handles
Sideboard	Razor Hones, Strops, and Cases
Tavern	Scissors, Shears, &c.
Japanned Goods	Spoons, various
Knives, Asparagus	Table Cutlery of every description,
Bacon	with Bone, Horn, and Ivory
Butchers'	Handles, &c., &c.

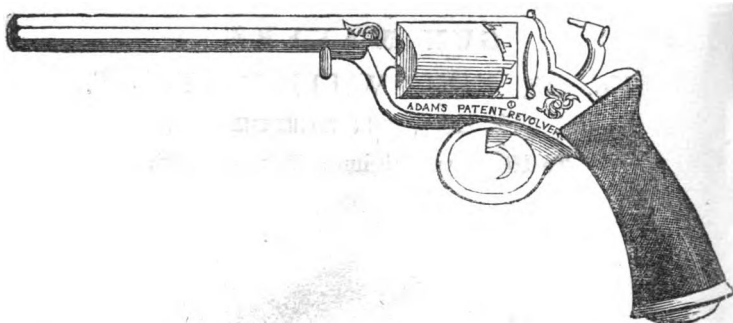
DEANE AND SON,  
GUN MAKERS,  
No. 30, KING WILLIAM STREET,  
LONDON BRIDGE  
To His Royal Highness Prince Albert.



DEANE AND SON

**B**EGB to recommend to the attention of gentlemen residing in lonely suburban or more remote localities their Revolver Pistols, as the best means of defence against the depredations of the burglar, whose attacks are now, unfortunately, of a more desperate character than at any former period.

There can be no doubt that public opinion is correct in assigning the cause of this alarmingly increasing evil to the well-intended, but evidently mistaken philanthropy, which prematurely lets loose upon Society, men who cannot but feel from the punishment they have undergone (notwithstanding the remission of part of their sentence) that "every man's hand is against them," and whose natural passions, roused by such feeling will prompt them to raise "their hand against every man;" and hence it is that the respited convict is not only the most daring but the most reckless of consequences both to the objects of his attack and to himself.



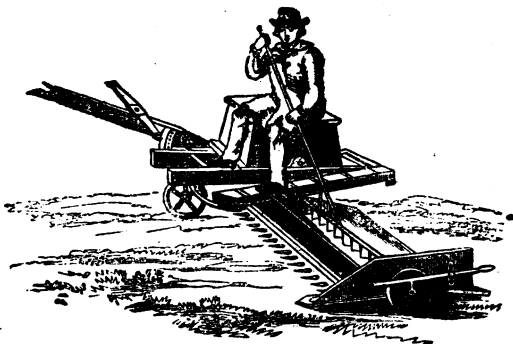
Until the legislature or other "powers that be," put an end to the present (December, 1856) fearful state of things by cutting short their philanthropic experiment, it behoves society at large to take the matter into its own hands, not only by providing itself generally with arms or defence, but by the unhesitating use of those arms on every occasion which demands it.

As a measure of precaution, perhaps, the discharge of fire-arms into the air, if not nightly, at least occasionally, might be beneficial, as intimating to the burglars where a warm reception has been prepared for them! while at the same time the practice would habituate to the use of arms; and induce a coolness in handling them at the time of attack.

Deane and Son's Revolvers having been pretty generally adopted by the officers of both services during the late war in the Crimea, were pronounced to be the most reliable weapon in existence. Comparing therefore "great things with small," that which has been proved worthy of confidence in the *camp and the field* cannot be considered less trustworthy when applied to the defence of the *hearth and the home*.

**DEANE AND SON,**  
**30, KING WILLIAM STREET,**  
**LONDON BRIDGE**

## WM. DRAY AND CO.'S CHAMPION REAPER.



The following Prizes have been awarded to Wm. Dray and Co. for their Improved Reaping Machine:—

Awarded by the Cleveland Agricultural Society at Marton Middlesbro' 1851; by the Barnard Castle Agricultural Society at Barnard Castle, 1851; by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society at Taunton, 1852; by the Penzance Agricultural Society at Penryn, 1852; by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, (Commendation) at Quisbro', 1852; by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society at Bath, 1854; by the Stirling Agricultural Association, 1854; by the Burnley and North Lancashire Agricultural Society at Burnley, 1854; by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society at Tiverton, 1855; by the Royal Agricultural Committee at Somme, Amiens, France, 1855; by the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society at Carlow, Ireland, 1855; by the Minister of Agriculture at Paris, 1856; and by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society at Yeovil, 1856.

Wm. Dray and Co's improved patent Reaper is altogether a different machine from that manufactured as Hussey's in the year 1852.

The most prominent of the alterations made in its construction are the skeleton blade and the tilting platform—subjects of two separate patents.

Other improvements in construction, which the proprietors have discovered the necessity for, in the severe tests to which they subjected the machine have been added. The body of the machine is strengthened with a plentiful application of wrought iron; a bearing wheel is placed in front of the driving-wheel, to relieve the horses; and a balance-weight is fixed on the shaft which impels the knives, to prevent the vibration which had hitherto been felt.

A more complete and illustrated description of this machine, with a long list of unqualified testimonials may be had (post free). on application to Wm. Dray and Co., Swan Lane,

## Wm. DRAY & Co.'s REAPING MACHINE

### Practical Results.

At the Annual Meeting of the Witham Agricultural Society, held on Thursday, October 9th, Mr. Crump said, I purchased a little machine of Dray's; I had it home on the 17th, and set it to work, and I was so much pleased with it that I telegraphed for a second, and had another that night. These cut us nearly 20 acres of wheat in a day, as near as could be. I purpose next year to use them in this way. I need not begin harvest so soon by a week, and I shall thus have the most valuable week in the year to finish up turnip hoeing, which is generally behind at that time; the corn will be in a very advanced state of ripeness, and we shall set our reapers to cut it, then bind it, and pitch it up off the land without traving it at all.

Referring to the decision of the judges at Lincoln, Mr. Collie writes:—

"I was present at the Lincoln competition. It was nearly two days after the trial before the decision was made known, but I never yet saw any decision more fully anticipated than was that of the judges on that occasion. Since then I have had one of Hussey's machines at work on my farm, and during the *last fourteen days* it has been in operation for *ten hours daily*, and up to the present time I have never had the *slightest detention from stoppages*, nor has the machine sustained any breakage whatever; the crops I am cutting with it are rather heavy, and considerably laid, so that the machine can only cut one way (against the lie of the corn), but under these disadvantages, I find I have cut six acres a day, while its working is all that can be desired.

With regard to the additional man employed at Dray's machine, I think this labour most amply compensated for, by the superior manner in which the sheaf is left, as also the facilities in afterwards gathering the corn, and having it much cleaner taken off the ground. The price, which is only one-half that of Bell's I have no doubt will set aside many fine-drawn distinctions on the different properties of these reapers."

*From the Herts Gaurdian.*

As the prize of the Royal Agricultural Society was divided between Crosskill's, Dray's and Burgess and Key's machines, and as the judges in their award stated, that "for reaping purposes only Mr. Dray's is decidedly the best machine," it is alike unfair, impertinent, and dishonest for any one to term Crosskill's "*the prize reaper*." It has no claim whatever to the appellation; for in addition to the statement of the judges, we find it recorded, that in the experiments on which they made their award,

Crosskill's machine cut 1A. 2R. 23½P. in 2 hours;

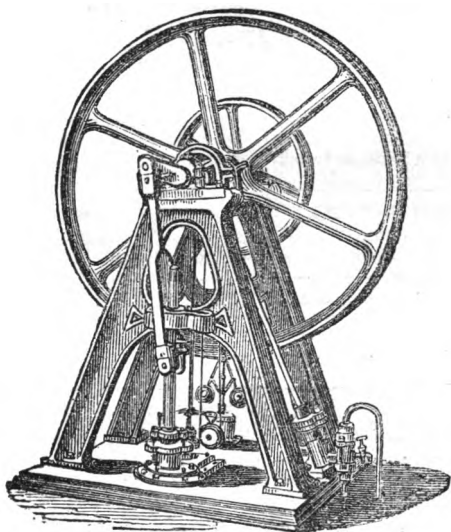
Dray's " " 1 2 27 in 1 hour and 40 minutes;

Thus Mr. Dray's cuts 3½ perches more corn in five hours, than Crosskill's will cut in six hours. And again we remind our readers that Dray's costs £25, and Crosskill's £42.

In an article on the use of "*Reaping Machines*" by *Anthony Hammond, Esq.*, in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, is the following:—

"At the Lincoln Meeting I purchased an improved Hussey by Dray, with tipping-board. This I have used for two harvests entirely to my satisfaction. It has not required 20s. in repairs, and is now ready to go to work at half an hour's notice. The first year I cut about 150 acres of wheat, oats and rye; the second, 150 acres of wheat, besides oats and rye."

## WM. DRAY & CO.'S IMPROVED SIX-HORSE POWER VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE



*Price (including Boiler & Fittings) £175.*

A prize of £10 was awarded to this Engine at the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Lincoln, 1854.

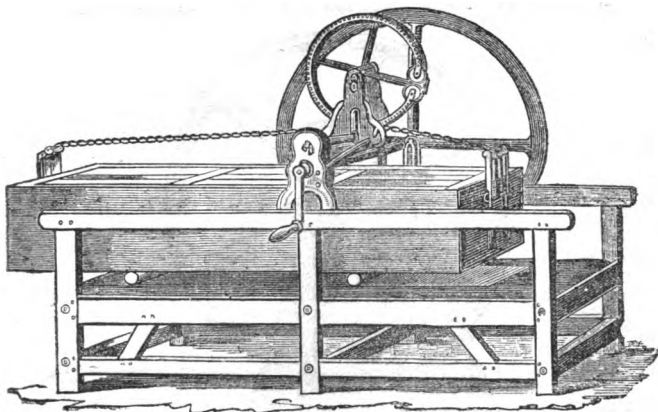
The Engine is constructed on an iron bed plate, and thus requires no brickwork or masonry for its erection. The whole of its parts are extremely easy of access; the cylinder is vertical, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than those on the horizontal principle. The cylinder is 8 inches in diameter, and has a 14 inch stroke. The crank shaft is of the best wrought iron, 3 inch diameter, and makes 820 revolutions per minute. The fly-wheel is 72 inches diameter, and is so constructed as to be used as a driving pulley. The boiler is 10 feet long, 3 feet 3 inches diameter, with an internal flue of 22 inches diameter. It is made of the best Staffordshire  $\frac{3}{4}$  plate and is fitted with safety valve, water gauge, blow-offcock, furnace door, dead plate, fire bars, back-bridge, flue-doors and damper; and is also fitted with apparatus for heating the feed-water.

In lieu of the boiler above specified, W. Dray & Co. frequently supply their patent tube boiler as used for portable engines at an extra cost

Wm. Dray & Co. furnish Steam Engines of all other sizes, similarly constructed to those before named, a complete priced list of which will be sent (*post free*), on application to

**Wm. Dray and Co., Swan Lane, London.**

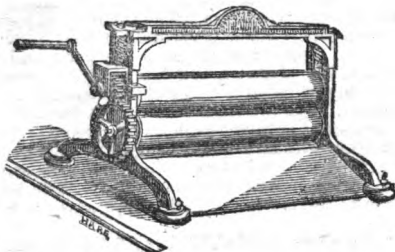
~~~~~  
**WM. DRAY & CO.,**  
**Manufacturers of Baker's Patent Mangle.**



For all large establishments, and where plenty of space can be afforded, the above machine is the most desirable. If well made, it cannot fail to give satisfaction. Wm. Dray and Co.'s machines have mahogany beds, and the frames are of the best seasoned hardwood.

| Length of Mangle | Requires to work in a space of |            | Price.  |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------|
| 5ft.             | ..                             | 8ft. 3in.  | £9      |
| 5ft. 6in.        | ..                             | 9ft. 8in.  | £9 10s. |
| 6ft.             | ..                             | 10ft. 3in. | £10     |
| 6ft. 6in.        | ..                             | 11ft. 3in. | £12     |

### The Vertical Mangle.



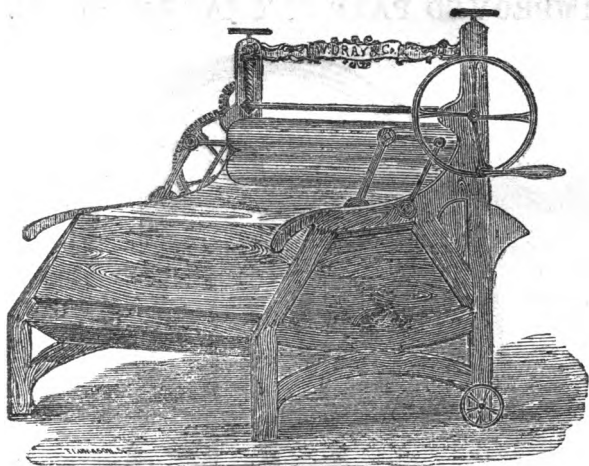
Price £2 15s.

This is a light, portable machine, and occupies very small space on the table or dresser, where it is intended to stand. In this Mangle the pressure is obtained by means of spiral springs placed at each end.

Wm. Dray and Co.'s Patent Portable Mangles vary in price from £2 15s. to £10.



# Wm. Dray & Co.'s Improved Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine, Combined.



[Price £9 10s.]

The following Testimonial was forwarded, voluntarily, by a lady who has one of the above Machines in use at her residence.

*West Surrey Bank, Guildford, June 25th, 1852.*

Gentlemen,—I have now tried your "Washing and Mangling Machine" several weeks, and I, with pleasure, testify to the very satisfactory manner in which it does its work, and to the great saving as well as the little wear of the linen. Below I hand you the expense of my usual weekly wash—it consists of about 280 pieces of various sorts and sizes, such as a family of 13 persons would usually consist

|                                                   | s. | d.  |                                                                                            | £  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------|----|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| One woman and keep for two days and a half....    | 5  | 6   | Cost of putting out to wash at the moderate charge of 1s. per dozen is, 23 doz. and a half | 1  | 3  | 6  |
| Soap, 1s. 1d., Blue, 1d., Starch, 7d., Soda, 1½d. | 1  | 10½ |                                                                                            |    |    |    |
| Fire, 1s., Boy, 6d.....                           | 1  | 6   |                                                                                            |    |    |    |
| Wear and tear of Machine 15 per cent.....         | 0  | 7   |                                                                                            |    |    |    |
| Total cost.....                                   | 9  | 5½  |                                                                                            | £1 | 3  | 6  |

Saving effected by the Machine, per week, 14s. 3½

Ladies' Dresses, Caps, &c., &c., are all washed by the Machine.

I am, gentlemen, yours obediently,

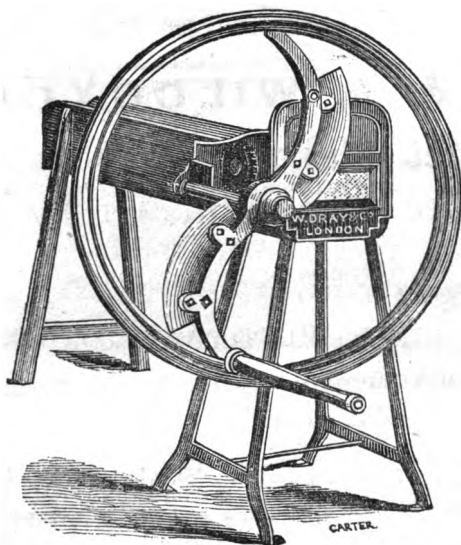
EMMA FINNEY.

To Messrs. Wm. Dray & Co.

Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London.

Wm. Dray and Co.'s List of Combined Washing and Mangling Machines, &c., may be had on application.

# W. DRAY & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT CHAFF-CUTTERS.



## X Chaff Engine.

Gold Medal awarded to Wm. Dray and Co. for this machine, at the "Concours Agricole Universel," Paris, 1856.

Prices of Wm. Dray and Co.' Improved Chaff Engines:

|                                          |         |        |
|------------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Machine marked X                         | .. .. . | 2 18 0 |
| Ditto Ditto XX                           | .. .. . | 4 0 0  |
| Ditto Ditto 1A                           | .. .. . | 4 10 0 |
| Ditto Ditto 3                            | .. .. . | 7 0 0  |
| Pulley or Coupling for power, extra 10s. |         |        |
| Machine marked 4                         | .. .. . | 10 0 0 |
| Pulley or Coupling for power, extra 10s. |         |        |
| Machine marked 5                         | .. .. . | 15 0 0 |
| Pulley or Coupling for power, extra 10s. |         |        |

A complete list of Chaff Engines, with full description of each machine, may be had (post free), on application to

**WM. DRAY AND CO.,**  
**Swan Lane, London.**

# ADVERTISEMENTS

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Established nearly 100 Years.

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**A. & R. WILCOXON,**  
**Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers,**  
PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
**PAPER-STAINERS,**

No. 1, MONUMENT YARD, LONDON ;  
PAPER MANUFACTORY. No. 1, STONE'S END, BOROUGH.

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THE Proprietors having of late made considerable alterations and additions to their CITY ESTABLISHMENT, to meet the increased demand for their manufactures, they now invite the attention of all those who are about Furnishing, to their SHOW ROOMS, which will be found replete with articles of first rate quality, design, and workmanship, at most moderate prices.

Merchants and the Trade generally, would find, in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, an immense Stock of Cabinet Goods complete and in the Frame, Chimney and Toilet Glasses of all sizes, designs, and qualities; Glass Plates Silvered and Unsilvered, Floor Cloths, Mattings, and all kinds of materials.

The PAPER HANGING DEPARTMENT would also be found worthy of inspection, with probably as large a Stock as any manufacturer in London, containing a variety of Patterns selected with care from the best productions, and at such prices as will bear any competition.

**T. STOREY,**  
**Cut Glass, China, and Earthenware**  
**MANUFACTURER,**  
 19, KING WILLIAM STREET,  
 AND  
 55, CANNON STREET,  
 NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.

---

T. S., begs to tender his best thanks to his friends and the Public generally, for the extensive patronage he has received, more particularly since the enlargement of the above premises, and would solicit the attention of those about to Furnish, to his large and well selected stock, containing every variety both of useful and **ornamental Glass, China, and Earthenware** suitable for the Cottage or the Mansion, and at the lowest possible prices; among which will be found **DINNER SERVICES** in **STONE-CHINA**, to Dine Twelve Persons, from 50s. and upwards. **BREAKFAST SERVICES** in self colours, for Six Persons, 11s. 6d. **TEA SERVICES, BEST CHINA**, Gold Edge 14s 6d. **DESSERT and TOILET SERVICES**, equally moderate.

Every article for **NURSERY, KITCHEN, and DAIRY USE.**

**Plain, richly cut and engraved Table Glass**—Cut Tumblers from 6s. per dozen. Cut Wine Glasses, 4s. 6d. per dozen. Cut Quart Decanters from 7s. 6d. per pair.—French Painted, Bohemian and Parian Vases, and Statuary Porcelain in great variety.

N.B.—Export orders attended to with care and punctuality, and sent to any of the Docks free of expense..

N.B.—Arms and Crests engraved on Table Glass.

# THOMAS BRYER & CO.,

(Late Flint's—Established 1750.)

44, KING WILLIAM STREET,  
AND 6, ARTHUR STREET, LONDON BRIDGE,

**I**NVITE public attention to their extensive and well assorted Stock of LINEN DRAPERY, SILK MERCERY, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Ribbons, Lace, HOSIERY and HABERDASHERY.

## LINEN STOCK

Consists of a general assortment of the best Fabrics, in Irish Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, Damask Table Linens, Towelling, Glass Cloths, &c., &c.

## CALICOS

Of every description, Longcloths, Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

## SILKS

Damasks, Brocades, Moire Antiques, Fancy Checked and Striped, Glacies Satins, Satinets, Velvets, &c., &c.

## DRESSES

A large assortment in Woven and Plain Material, of superior Fabric, including Embroidered Fancy Robes, Bareges, Cashmeres, Delaine, plain and printed, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, Cobourgs, &c., &c.

## SHAWLS

A choice assortment of the newest designs in rich Cashmere, Wool, Barege, &c., of British and Foreign manufacture.

## MANTLES

Of the Newest Shapes in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Furs, &c., &c.

## RIBBONS

Fancy, Handkerchiefs, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

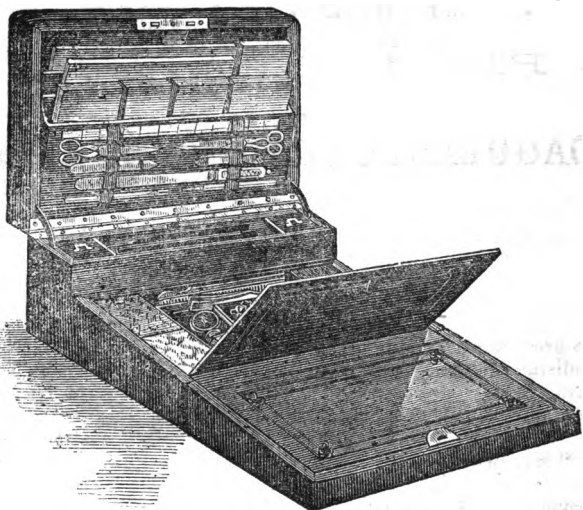
## HABERDASHERY

This branch of the business, for which this Establishment has been so long celebrated, is still carried on, both Wholesale and Retail, with the same spirit, and under the same system of small profits and quick returns.

The long standing and character of the House, is a sufficient guarantee for the sterling quality of each article sold, at the smallest possible profit, one undeviating price, and with an equal degree of attention to every customer.

# TOULMIN & COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1735.



SIZE LANE, CITY LONDON.

*Manufacturers to Her Majesty's Government, Bank of England, &c.,*  
OF THE

## PORTABLE DESPATCH DRESSING, WRITING. AND TRAVELLING CASE COMBINED,

Government Despatch Boxes

The Registered Despatch Box or Stationary Case

Patent Travelling Bags

Alphabet or Expanding Gusset Case

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases

Portable Writing Desks

Stationary Cabinets

Bankers' Bill Cases

Patent Paratonic or Expanding Purses

Patent Commercial Pocket or Bill Books

Portfolios and Blotting Books

Patent Expanding Writing and Travelling Cases

Perpetual Metallic Diaries

Solid Leather Commercial Travelling Cases

Ladies' Carriage Bags and Crochet Boxes

Bankers' Wallets

Metallic Memorandum Books, &c., &c.

BEARD'S COLOURED  
PHOTOGRAPHIC  
AND  
DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS,  
*Are Daily taken at*  
31, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

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"The improvements which have recently been effected, are so great that the best specimens formerly produced, were but indistinct shadowy outlines compared with the pleasing and really life-like portraits now taken—the colouring can only be compared to the finest enamel."—*The Times*

"Mr. Beard's portraits, even in their uncoloured state, mark the highest triumph which the daguerreotype art has yet reached."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"We have examined several specimens of portraiture at Mr. Beard's establishments, and we are in justice bound to declare that they exhibit a nearer approach to perfection than any we have yet seen."—*Art Journal*,

The perfection attained by Mr. Beard (the original Patentee), in his Daguerreotype and Photographic Productions, places them high in rank among the Fine Arts. "Mr. Beard's Daguerreotypes are remarkable," says a recent writer, "for breadth of effect and beauty of colour, and the Photographs on Paper (finished as paintings in water colors or crayons), are equal to the best Miniatures, with this advantage, that the likenesses are marvellously accurate."

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Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases, &c., of the most approved description manufactured by the Patentee, may be obtained at 31, King William Street, City.

Coughs,  
Asthma,  
and Con-  
sumptive



Complaints  
are effec-  
tually cured  
by

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THESE Lozenges have become as familiar to the ear as "Household Words," as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. They have found their way into the most remote districts and the most distant lands. They accompany the gold-hunter to the diggings of Australia and California, and the emigrant and trapper to the forests of Canada and the shores of Hudson Bay. To be without them in cases of need, would, in any person valuing his own health, be unwise; and, in those to whom is entrusted the health of others, unpardonable.

### IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

#### CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

*Caiuscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 20, 1850.*

SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant.

THOMAS KEATING, Esq.

W. J. TRIGG.

### IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

*Melbourne, Port Phillip, May 16th, 1848.*

DEAR SIR,—I duly received per Maitland the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale,—therefore, send me now the value of ten pounds, that is, double the last sent, packed in two cases with Tins, &c., as before.

The Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am sure the sale will be immense. I am not an advocate for Proprietary Medicines in the general way, but assure you that the Lozenges have done so much good in almost every case in which we have recommended them, that I believe them better adapted to this climate than anything else we have seen used.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

MR. THOMAS KEATING.

DAN L. R. LONG.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitation, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which, none are genuine.



**ESTABLISHED**  
**WINTER REMEDIES,**  
**FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.**

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**BUTLER'S**  
**COMPOUND MORPHIA LOZENGES.**

Strongly recommended for their efficacy in allaying that irritation of the lungs, bronchia, or windpipe, which in colds produces coughing. They promote expectoration, and by combining a sedative property, without the agency of opium or laudanum, produce quiet and refreshing Sleep to the patient. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

**FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,  
 AND UNBROKEN CHILBLAINS.**

**BUTLER'S CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.**

The Cajepat Oil, which is the basis of this Opodeldoc, has been long highly esteemed as a remedy for chronic rheumatism, spasmodic affections, unbroken chilblains, palsy, stiffness and enlargement of the joints, sprains, bruises, and deafness; and the experience of late years fully proves that it merits the high character formerly given of it. Combined with other stimulants (as in this preparation), in the form of Opodeldoc, it is rendered more penetrating, and consequently more efficacious as an external application; this when rubbed upon the skin, by means of flannel or the warm hand, allays morbid irritation of the nerves, invigorates the absorbents, and accelerates the local circulation; hence its efficacy in the complaints above mentioned. Sold in 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. bottles.

**DR. GRIFFIN'S ASTHMATIC TINCTURE.**

"BUTLER'S," the original and only genuine, so long known and esteemed for the great benefit derived from its use in cases of asthma, coughs, colds, catarrhs, and influenza. Ask for "Butler's Griffin's Tincture."

**BUTLER'S POMMADE DIVINE.**

An elegant and most efficacious application for chapped hands and lips, burns, scalds, sore nipples, accidental excoriations and roughness of the skin, occasioned by sea-bathing, exposure to the sun or inclement weather. In glasses, 2s. 9d.—Ask for "BUTLER'S Pommaque Divine".

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 THE ABOVE MENTIONED ARE PREPARED GENUINE ONLY BY

**BUTLER & HARDING, Chemists,**  
**No. 4, CHEAPSIDE,**  
**CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON;**  
 AND MAY BE OBTAINED ALSO AT

**MR. D. STEEL, 29, HANOVER ST. EDINBURGH;**

And of all respectable Chemists and Druggists, authenticated by the Preparer's name and address, as above, being engraved in the attached Labels and Government Stamps.



## **A. WELLS'S** **Albion**

**DINING & COFFEE ROOMS,**  
**25, FISH STREET HILL,**  
**LONDON BRIDGE.**

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A. W. begs respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal support he has received for the last twelve years, and trusts, from a strict attention to their comforts and providing the best provisions the markets produce, economy combined with cleanliness, to insure their future favors.

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**Good Beds.**

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**GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR RAILWAY AND STEAM BOAT  
PASSENGERS.**

# CENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

## J. SPARKES HALL

**B**EGS to inform Gentlemen that his ELASTIC, WELLINGTON, BUTTON, and BALMORAL BOOTS are all of the first quality and workmanship. He begs to announce his intention of making the best fitting Boots of the very best materials, and he guarantees his Boots at 21s. of any of the above kinds, and his Kid, Calf, and Patent Shoes at 12s. 6d., to be the cheapest articles of the kind ever offered.

The stock of Gentlemen's Overshoes for this season is the best ever submitted, and the new BRITISH OVERSHOE, at 4s. 6d., the most perfect and economical protection against wet hitherto introduced.

A fashionable stock of ready-made Boots for the present season, and Lasts and Casts made for bespoke orders at a few days' notice.

---

## SPARKES HALL'S NEW BRITISH SABOTS.

**A** CHEAP SHOE, that would Fit and Resist Wet, Wear Well, and not be too Heavy, has long been a desideratum in this Country. The Wooden Sabots of France have been repeatedly tried to be introduced here, before and since the period that "William III. saved us from Popery, Slavery, and "Wooden Shoes," but they were never favourites with the British Public. The Substitution, however, of a new Material, GUTTA PERCHA, has enabled the Inventor to produce a Light, Easy, Noiseless SABOT, which will effectually Protect and Keep the Feet Dry in any Weather, while the facility for Altering or Moulding to any tender part, Corn, or Bunion, renders it invaluable. Men's, 4s. 6d. Women's, 3s. 6d. Misses', 2s. 6d.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

**J. SPARKES HALL,**

No. 308, REGENT STREET, (Opposite the Polytechnic Institution.)

## CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS FOR ALL MARKETS.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, IRONMONGERS, LAMP WARE.  
HOUSES, GAS FITTERS, &c., &c.,

**J** DEFRIES & SON'S beg to call the attention of the above Trades to their new and extensive SHOW ROOMS for each kind of Goods, viz :--Cut Glass CHANDELIERS for Gas Oil, or Candles; MODERATOR and CANDLE LAMPS; Stained Glass LANTERNS, for Gas or Oil; with their extensive stock of Cut and Pressed TABLE GLASS DESSERT and DINNER WARE. EARTHENWARE of all kinds on hand. The largest Stock and Newest Designs of MODERATOR LAMPS in the WORLD. They are made on a principle superior to any that have been introduced. Their REGISTERED VICTORIA MODERATOR Glass CHANDELIER, to burn when Gas cannot be used or is objected to, will burn twelve hours without any attention; made expressly for the Victoria Moderator Glass Chandelier. Also the New Registered Hydraulic NAPIER Glass Chandelier, made on a new principle.

Sole Inventors of the Registered Albert Night Mortar Glasses; also, J. D. & Son's Achromatic Gas Chimney Reflector, Shade, and Moon, &c., &c., to modulate, for weak visions, the intensity of the glare of Gaslight.

The object of the invention now introduced, is to correct or neutralise the defect of artificial light, and the colour of the glass is only sufficient to supply to the artificial flame the blue and violet rays in which it is naturally wanting. By the addition of the blue light, a redundancy of yellow rays is overcome, and the light approximated in quality to that of the day; it is deprived of its glare, and rendered soft and agreeable to the eye, and the excess of the yellow ray is so neutralized, that delicate tints can readily be distinguished at the same time the light does not produce a ghastly or livid appearance on the objects viewed under its influence, the amount of blue being only sufficient to complete neutrality of tint or what the inventor calls achromatism, a term which, although used to express a somewhat different action, is still appropriate; for it must be remembered that the term achromatic applies to the effect, and not to the glass itself, although that is distinguished by the appellation. In a room lighted with gas, shaded by this medium, the blue would not be evident except when the glass itself was examined; the tone of the light would be similar to that of the day, and none of the fatigue usually felt after the eye has been long exposed to the action of artificial light, would be experienced. The peculiar properties of the glass have been tested, and it has been pronounced to be of the highest practical utility.

J. Defries & Son's have also invented two GLASS REFLECTORS, the DIAMOND and Brilliant, *Flint and Achromatic*, which combine ornament with utility, prove a saving of 20 per cent. in the consumption of Gas, and are constructed so that the light will fall on any object with a most beautiful lustre.

Agents: Deane Dray & Co., Gas Engineers, Arthur Street, East, London Bridge.

*Lamp Cottons of all kinds made to order.—Established 1806.*

1, 2, 3, 6, and 111, GRAVEL LANE, AND 147, HOUNDSDITCH.

**SAMUEL EYRE,**  
 Advertisement Contractor,  
**32,**  
**BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON,**

Respectfully calls the attention of

**PUBLIC COMPANIES,**  
 AND  
**ADVERTISERS IN GENERAL,**

to the advantages which may be derived from entrusting  
 their favours to his care and judgment.

His extensive correspondence with the press in every  
 part of the globe enables him to impart such information as  
 will tend to cement a connection which may prove mutually  
 valuable.

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**EYRE'S NEWSPAPER GUIDE**

CONTAINING ALL THE

*Principal Papers Published in the World.*

(Editions of which corrected to the latest moment are continually  
 published,) may be had on application.

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**PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

# STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Established 1825—Constituted by Act of Parliament.

GOVERNOR—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD—The Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen.

## ORDINARY DIRECTORS—

Thomas H. Brooking, Esq.

John Griffith Frith, Esq.

Alexander Gillespie, Esq.

John Scott, Esq.

Sir Anthony Oliphant, C. B.

Francis Le Breton, Esq.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—H. Jones Williams.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES—William Bentham.

The Standard Life Assurance is one of the oldest and most successful of the Scottish Life Offices, and the Directors attribute its high position in public favour to the unremitting care bestowed on its management—to the liberality which has marked its dealings, and the facilities granted to its Policy Holders—and to the successful results of the business, as evidenced by the division of profits.

*The Results of the Year from 15th November, 1854, to 15th November, 1855.*

Sums proposed for Assurance..... £716,383 7 11

New Assurances effected..... 609,323 7 11

Corresponding Annual Premiums on new Assurances 20,447 18 0

Claims by Death during the Year, exclusive of Bonus

Additions ..... 75,640 8 0

Annual Revenue at 15th November, 1855..... 237,450 1 9

Total Amount assured, in force at 15th Nov. 1855.... 5,556,106 17 4

Number of Policies in force ..... 9,244

Unchallengeable Policies and free residence in any part of the world. Policies of Five years' duration are admissible to classes of select Assurance whereby these advantages are obtained. Important resolutions were passed on 1st May, 1855, relative to non-forfeiture of policies. Lapsed Policies can now be revived within Thirteen months of the non-payment of premium.

## LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES ALLOWED.

*Annual Premium for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of life, with Profits.*

20 .....	£2 1 1	35 .....	£2 16 11	50 .....	£4 8 6
25 .....	2 5 4	40 .....	3 4 11	55 .....	5 6 11
30 .....	2 10 7	45 .....	3 14 9	60 .....	6 11 6

## DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The Standard Life Assurance Company was established in 1825, and the profits which had arisen on its business have already been divided on Five occasions, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855, when large additions have been made. For example—

Date of Policy Prior to	Sum on Policy.	Total Bonus Addition.	Sum on Policy with Bonus Addition.
15th Nov. 1825	£1,000	£1152 0 0	£2,152 0 0
— 1830	1,000	867 0 0	1,867 0 0
— 1835	1,000	582 0 0	1,582 0 0
— 1840	1,000	347 0 0	1,347 0 0
— 1845	1,000	174 10 0	1,174 10 0
— 1850	1,000	64 10 0	1,064 10 0

Policies of intervening and later dates have also received large additions according to their age and standing. Value of Bonus can be paid in Cash or applied in reduction of premium for life or five years.

Every information can be obtained at the several Offices of the Company.

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

Edinboro', (Head Office) 3, George St. London, 82, King William St.

THE  
**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON**  
**FIRE & LIFE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established in 1836.  
Empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

**OFFICES,**

37, Castle Street, Liverpool.  
20, and 21, Poultry, London.  
61, King Street, Manchester.  
56, Wall Street, New York.  
Place D'Armes, Montreal.  
Wynyard Square, Sydney.  
128, Ingram Street, Glasgow.  
and Elizabeth Street, South Melbourne.

**CONSTITUTION.**

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited.  
All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

The Company has paid in claims under its Policies,  
upwards of.....£800,000  
Paid in Dividends to its Proprietors..... 417,380  
Has a paid up capital of..... 170,858  
And accumulated Funds of..... 545,234

Its Income in 1855 from Fire Premiums only, exceeded£186,000  
And from Life Premiums..... 63,900  
Received for Annuities in 1855 ..... 12,758  
And paid to Annuitants the sum of..... 11,397

**SWINTON BOULT.**

*Secretary to the Company, Liverpool*

**BENJ. HENDERSON,**

*Resident Secretary, London.*

# ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

For FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES, and for ANNUITIES.

Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First,  
and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall Mall.

OCTAVIUS WIGRAM, Esq., Governor:

George Pearkes Barclay, Esq., Sub-Governor.

Sir John William Lubbock, Bart., Deputy-Governor.

## DIRECTORS.

Henry Bainbridge, esq.  
Edmond S. P. Calvert, esq.  
John Garratt Cattley, esq.  
Edward Maxwell Daniell, esq.  
William Davidson, esq.  
Alexander Druce, esq.  
Riversdale Wm. Grenfell, esq.  
Robert Amadeus Heath, esq.  
William Tetlow Hibbert, esq.  
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Thomas Tooke, esq.  
William Wallace, esq.  
Charles Baring Young, esq.

Medical Referee, Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances are granted with or without participation in Profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of Premium.

The Reversionary bonus on British policies has averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 48 per cent., upon the premiums paid.

The future divisions of Profit will take place EVERY FIVE YEARS.

The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each Policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be maintained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from the liabilities of partnership;—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital-Stock;—the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a half.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

An assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same Life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary



# THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR FIRE AND LIFE, No. 29, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON; and ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

**Capital £2,000,000**

## TRUSTEES.

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq. |

## DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

SAMUEL BAKER, Esq., *Chairman.*

Robert Blake Byass, Esq.	Thomas Lancaster, Esq.	William Wainwright, Esq.
Richard Cooke Coles, Esq.	Edward Macmurdo, Esq.	John Westmorland, Esq.
Henry Kendall, Esq.	Daniel Hy. Rucker, Esq.	

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CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

J. Bramley Moore, Esq., and Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairmen.*

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Michael Belcher, Esq.	James Holme, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
George Booker, Esq.	Thos. Dyson Hornby, Esq.	Wm. Jno. Marrow, Esq.
Thomas Bouch, Esq.	George H. Horsfall, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	Richard Houghton, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Edward Johnston, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq. ;	

This Company has a Capital of £2,000,000 and is one of the largest Offices in the Kingdom, its yearly Revenue from Fire Premiums alone exceeding £150,000; thus placing the Company among the largest Fire Offices in the Kingdom. Indeed it is believed that there are only three Offices (one of which has been in existences more than a Century) which equal it in Fire Revenue.

INSURANCES against FIRE are received upon nearly all descriptions of property in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and most Foreign Countries; the Rates of Premium are exceedingly moderate, and governed in each case by a careful consideration of the risk proposed. The Company in Assigning the Rate, gives the Insurer the full benefit of any improvement he may have made in the peculiar features of the risk or in the construction and arrangement of his premises. It has ever distinguished itself by its promptness in the settlement of Claims.

## LIFE BRANCH.

As a Life Office it has been singularly prosperous, no less than 654 New Life Policies having been issued during the past year, the New Premiums on which alone amounted to £8,370. The Bonus at the last division of Profits amounted to £2 per Cent per Annum on the Sums Assured (averaging £80 per Cent upon the Premiums paid upon Lives aged from 20 to 40) being one of the largest ever declared.

*The following are Examples of the Life Bonus just declared:—*

Year in which Policy effected	Original Amount Assured	Amount with Bonus added
1845	£2000	£2360
"	999	1179
"	590	590
846	450	522
"	301	343
1847	750	840

*Annual and Half Yearly Premiums for an Insurance of 100l for the whole Term of Life.*

Age	Without Participation		With Participation	
	½ Yrly.	Yearly.	½ Yrly.	Yearly.
20	0 17 9	1 14 11	1 0 0	1 19 4
25	1 0 2	1 19 7	1 2 6	2 4 2
30	1 2 10	2 4 10	1 5 4	2 9 9
35	1 6 0	2 11 0	1 8 8	2 16 2
40	1 9 10	2 18 6	1 12 8	3 4 1
45	1 14 11	3 8 5	1 18 1	3 14 6

In those cases where the Assured have elected to apply the Bonus to the Reduction of Premium, the diminution of the latter has been in proportion.

DIVISION OF PROFITS QUINQUENNIALY.

Nov. 1856.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.  
PERCY M. DOVE, Actuary and Manager.

# BANK OF DEPOSIT,

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Established. A.D. 1844.

~~~~~  
PARTIES desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT. Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts *sent free* on application.

PETER MORRISON, *Managing Director.*

---

## NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

~~~~~

THE Directors of the NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION invite attention to the New System of Life Assurance exclusively adopted by this Association, viz., that of allowing Interest on all Premiums paid, *instead of the remote and uncertain System of Bonuses usually adopted.*

By this plan, the Policyholder will secure to himself, a constantly increasing annual income during life, as well as the payment of the sum assured to his representatives, at his death.

Tables of Rates specially adapted to this System of Assurance may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 3, Pall Mall East, or forwarded free, on application.

PETER MORRISON, *Managing Director.*

# National Provident Institution

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c.

Established December, 1835.

## DIRECTORS—

CHAIRMAN.—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq.,  
Thomas Castle, Esq.  
William Miller Christy, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq.,

Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.,  
Robert Sheppard, Esq.  
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.  
William Tyler, Esq.  
Charles Whetham, Esq.

## PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S.

Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

## TRUSTEES.

John Feltham, Esq.  
Robert Ingram, Esq.

Samuel H. Lucas, Esq.  
Charles Lushington, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

The number of Policies issued in the year ending 20th, November, 1856, was .....	1,050
Making the total number issued .....	19,617
The number of Policies now in force is .....	14,337
The Annual Premiums thereon (after deducting £33,348 17s. 2d. abatement of Premium at the last division of Profits in 1852,) amount to ....	£201,383 5 2
The Interest on Capital to .....	57,352 2 0

Making the total Income at this date ..... £258,735 7 2

The amount of Capital (arising exclusively from  
the Premiums paid by the Members, who are  
themselves the sole Proprietary, and among  
whom alone the whole Profits are divided) is.. £1,351,606 5 11

At the last division of surplus Profits, made up to Nov. 20, 1852,  
the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the original amount  
of Premiums, according to the age of the member and the time the  
Policy had been in force; and the Bonuses ranged in like manner  
from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of Premiums received during  
the preceding five years.

THE NEXT DIVISION WILL BE MADE UP TO THE 20th, Nov. 1857.

No charge made for Policy Stamps.

Loans granted on the security of the Society's Policies to the  
extent of their value.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and all  
other information, may be had on application at the office.

December 5, 1856.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

**TIMOTHY BRIGDEN,**  
**SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,**  
10, RAILWAY ARCADE,  
LONDON BRIDGE,

Begs most respectfully to inform his friends and patrons, that his unrivalled collection of Agricultural, Vegetable, and Flower Seeds, is now ready, and guarantees every article *new and genuine*.

Catalogues may be had free, upon application.

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**AQUARIA.**

**TIMOTHY BRIGDEN,**  
**MANUFACTURER & FITTER-UP**  
OF ALL KINDS OF  
**FRESH WATER AQUARIA.**

INSECTS, ANIMALS, FISH,  
and  
**WATER PLANTS,**

*Kept in Stock for Selection.*

PRICED LIST FORWARDED FREE.

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**AQUARIA DEPOT,**  
**10, Railway Arcade,**  
LONDON BRIDGE. :

# LIGHT, CHEAP, AND DURABLE ROOFING,

AS ADOPTED BY  
HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## CROGGON AND COMPANY,

2, DOWGATE HILL, LONDON,

Beg to call the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, the Trade and the Public to their

# PATENT ASPHALTE FELT

**FOR ROOFING,**

PATRONISED BY

Her Majesty's Woods and Forests,  
Her Majesty's War Department  
The Royal Agricultural Society of  
England,  
The Leeds and Manchester,  
The London and North Western,  
The Liverpool and Manchester,  
The Chester and Holyhead,  
The Norfolk and other Railways,

The Corporation of the City of  
Edinburgh,  
The Duke of Buccleugh,  
The Marquis of Anglesea,  
The Marquis of Westminster,  
The Birkenhead Dock Company,  
The Dock Trustees of Liverpool  
Most of the Nobility, Gentry, and  
Agriculturists,

And many members of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England,  
Scotland, and Ireland.

The FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

- 1.—It is a non-conductor.
- 2.—It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.
- 3.—It effects a saving of half the Timber usually required.
- 4.—It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.
- 5.—From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

Under Slates, in Church or other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to regulate the temperature.

## INODOROUS FELT

For Damp Walls, and for Damp Floors, under Carpets and Floor  
Cloths, also

FOR LINING IRON HOUSES.

Croggon's and Co's Patent Felted Sheathing, for  
Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering  
Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and Saving  
25 per Cent. of Fuel.

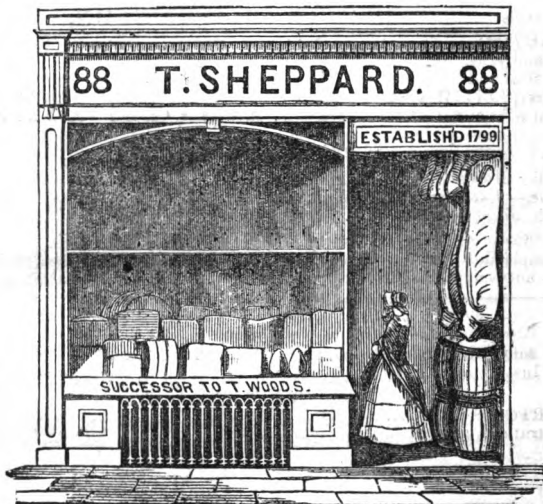
Samples, Testimonials, and full instructions, on application to  
**CROGGON AND CO., 2, DOWGATE HILL, LONDON.**

# SHEPPARD'S PROVISION WAREHOUSE,

88, BORO,' near the TOWN HALL.

And within 5 minutes walk of the London Bridge Termini.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED



AT THE CURRENT MARKET PRICES.

## THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHEESE IN LONDON.

This Establishment, long known for its First Class Cheese, and its large and superior Stock, offers great advantages to Families, Hotel-keepers, and large Consumers, where the Purchaser will meet with every variety, from the most serviceable to the finest that can be produced.

Stilton Cheese in splendid condition; York, Bath, & other Hams direct from best Curers; Aylesbury & Dorset Butter per rail every morning.

*Postal District—S. E.*

## ACCIDENTS TO RELICS, OR WORKS OF ART.

**I**F YOU BREAK CHINA, GLASS, WOOD IVORY, MARBLE, or any description of Fancy Article—

**HURST'S FINLEY'S INFALLIBLE  
TRANSPARENT**

**ARABIAN CEMENT**

Will effectually repair the damage, if in Twenty Pieces or more, for a mere trifle.

**CAUTION**—The above being the only Transparent Cement Warranted to stand Washing in Hot or Boiling Water; each Box is accompanied with Seal and Signature of "C. H. HURST, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, Royal Road, Kennington Park, Surrey." Sold Wholesale and Retail in Boxes, 1s. or Magnums, 2s. each, with directions, testimonials, and opinions of the Press, wrapped round each Box. By DEANE DRAY & CO., 46, King William Street, City.

N.B.—No Family should be without this inexpensive and very useful article.—*Vide Illustrated London News, Dec. 20th, 1848—London Mercantile Journal, April 5th, 1853—Wesleyan Times, April 25th, 1853—Blackwood's Lady's Magazine, May, 1853.*

Sample Box sent to any part of Great Britain, on receipt of Fourteen or Twenty-eight Postage Stamps, by C. H. HURST.

**DARTON'S JUVENILE BOOKS**

May safely be placed in the hands of Children, blending Amusement with Instruction. Sent by Post, free, on receiving Postage Stamps in advance.

**D**ARTON'S ALPHABET OF ANIMALS, with Twenty-seven Illustrations, printed in Oil Colours, from Designs from Life by Harrison Weir.

**DARTON'S NURSERY LEADING STRINGS:** with Coloured Plates. Imperial 8vo. With large letters coloured. Price Sixpence.

**DARTON'S CHILD'S FIRST BOOK,** upon a new Plan. Profusely Illustrated. Price Sixpence.

**DARTON'S CHILDREN'S PICTURES** to amuse and instruct. Printed on stout paper for Children to Colour.) Upwards of Fifty Pictures in a Book.) Price Sixpence.

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**DARTON'S PICTORIAL PAGES.** Edited by the Rev. Henry Townley. Illustrated with Designs by Gilbert, Aneley and George Measom. This is the cheapest Shilling Book ever published.

**DARTON'S INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS.** Printed in Oil Colours, and on Linen. Price One Shilling.

**STORIES OF TAME ANIMALS: STORIES OF WILD ANIMALS.** Printed in Oil Colours, on Linen. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. One Shilling.

**DARTON'S INDESTRUCTIBLE SCRAP BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.** Of strong Linen. Of every form, size, and price: with or without prints.

Published at 38, Holborn Hill, London.

# DR CAMPBELL'S Sabbath School Expository Bible.

**M**R M'PHUN feels honoured to have it in his power to lay before his friends—the friends of the Bible—the following communications (selected from among many) from distinguished clergymen. In no instance, in all his experience, has he been honoured with commendations of his labours so numerous and so unqualified as have been bestowed upon the present work.

**From the Right Reverend the Bishop of Carlisle.**

ROSE CASTLE, CARLISLE, *September 2, 1856.*

SIR,—I am rejoiced to see you have undertaken another work which is likely to be the means, under God, of propagating Gospel truth. Such a Bible I feel to be a great desideratum for Sunday School Teachers. The terse, clear style of the Notes, I expect, will prove a great blessing to Sunday Schools throughout the country.—Yours faithfully,

H. MONTAGU CARLISLE.

**From the Right Reverend the Bishop of Manchester.**

MAULDETH HALL, MANCHESTER, *September 11, 1856.*

SIR,—I regret that a press of business has prevented my paying earlier attention to your "Sabbath School Expository Bible" by Dr Campbell. In this diocese the importance of Sunday Schools cannot possibly be exaggerated. To many thousands they afford almost the only, if not the only means of religious training, except the services of the Church. To a vast number of teachers they provide a means of seeking largely to do good to others, as well as a practical experience in self-denial, patience, as well as more accurate knowledge of Scripture truth in seeking to unfold it to their less informed neighbours. Your "Sabbath School Expository Bible" promises to become, under Providence, a valuable aid in contributing to these results. As an assistant to the teachers, and means of recalling to the pupil the instruction received, it cannot fail to do much good. You have thus added an additional good work to those which already entitle you to the sympathy and encouragement of every well-wisher to the spread of God's truth.—With sincere good wishes, I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. F. MANCHESTER

**From the Reverend Professor Gibson, Glasgow.**

29 KINGSTON PLACE, GLASGOW, *August 2, 1856.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I have perused with care the portions of the Notes in Dr Campbell's "Sabbath School Expository Bible" which you submitted to me. . . . The Notes are characterised by his usual vigour of style, by simplicity as well as force of expression, by sound judgment, and by great point and conciseness, while there is nothing in them that is quaint or affected. . . . Considering that there are some notes to the Scriptures much in use in Sabbath Schools, whose accuracy is at least doubtful, it is of very great importance that such an "Expository Bible" as that of Dr Campbell promises to be, should be in the hands of Teachers of youth. It has my hearty wishes and prayers for its success. The References selected by Mr M'Veikan, as my personal knowledge of his sound judgment, extensive acquaintance with Scripture, accurate theology, and superior scholarship, would have led me to expect, are judicious and appropriate.—I am, my Dear Sir, very truly yours,

JAMES GIBSON.

**From the Rev. Dr M'Leod of St Columba Church, Glasgow.**

GLASGOW, *September 27, 1856.*

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the specimen number of the "Sabbath School Expositor," by the Rev. Dr Campbell, which you have sent me. I have read a great portion of the Notes with care and great pleasure. The very name of Dr Campbell was of itself sufficient to secure my entire approbation, for I am no stranger to the great talents, the sound sense, the Biblical knowledge, and the accurate theology of that highly respected divine. I have read the different commendations which you have received, regarding the excellency of this performance; and in all the unqualified praise bestowed on the work, so far as it has gone, I cordially concur. Most earnestly and sincerely do I wish it all manner of success, and if my testimony can be of any weight, I do indeed recommend it, and shall do all I can to promote its circulation.—I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

NOR. M'LEOD, D.D. of St Columba.

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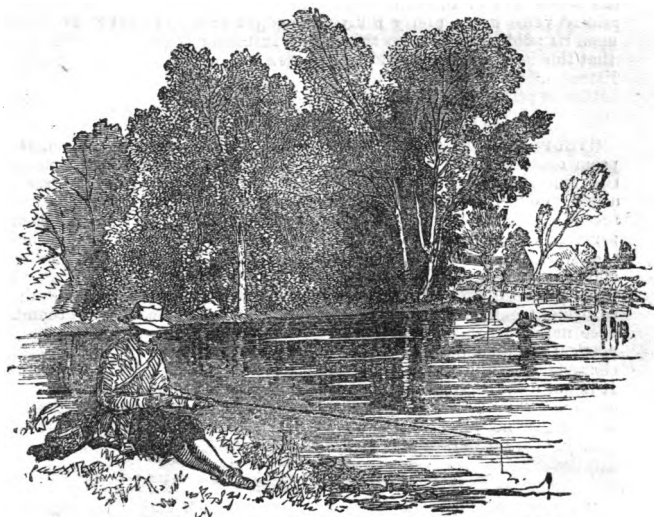
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"My one Oasis in the Dust and drouth  
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## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

**Morning Post, October, 1855.**

"These are pleasant memories; memories of wood, and field and flood; of sylvan sport and village scenes, in winter and spring, and summer and autumn: brief memories of early life, snatched eagerly by one 'spared but a moment from the sickly town' And they are pleasantly sung. The poet may have been doomed to 'the dust and drouth of city life,' but his verses breathe not the air of the sickly town. The fresh air of the country has inspired his song, and his simple melody has caught sweetness from the caroling of birds and the gentle murmuring of brooks. We confess we have listened with considerable pleasure to his humble minstrelsy, which, if it never soars very high, at least never falls very low. The poem abounds in descriptive passages of great merit.

R

Nothing can be more true to nature than many of its sketches of country life; and although our poet does not indulge in grand designs or attempt any elaborate and highly-finished pictures, a few simple touches of his truthful pen are often as effective as more ambitious productions. And when he becomes sentimental or reflective, as is the nature of poets, he does not plunge, as is too much their wont, into unfathomable depths, but still keeps quite within the region of intelligibility and good sense. A tone of pious thought, indeed, chastens the whole composition, and blends itself even with the author's 'memories' of early love. \*

\* \* \* But the pencil as well as the pen have been employed in the adornment of this attractive little volume, which for every page of printed verse has a pretty illustrative engraving. The pains bestowed upon its publication renders this a very suitable gift book; and we trust that this gentle effusion of Mr. Thomason's muse may win many gratified listeners."

### Morning Advertiser, November, 1855.

"THOUGH simple and unpretending in its scope and execution, this poem contains many fine thoughts, clothed in language which breathes the true spirit of poetry, and leaving behind the pleasing impression usually produced by reflection on the works of nature, for which country life affords so many and such charming opportunities. An air of sadness pervades the composition, but it is admirably kept in subjection where the warmer emotions of the heart are excited. Country associations and country habits of life furnished the staple materials with which the poem has been wrought. Extensive observation has enabled the author to bring together a great variety of incidents, and he connects them at once naturally and with the effect which refined thought and genuine poetical feeling usually succeed in producing. In all its external characteristics the book is eminently worthy of the merits of this poem. It is got up with great care, and illustrated by a profusion of engravings, executed in a suitable style. Altogether, it is a work of great deserts, adding by no means an unacceptable production to English lyrical poetry."

### Brighton Herald, February, 1854.

"A poem of no ordinary merit or common beauty. Its character is descriptive and pastoral—the antipodes of that morbid and metaphysical school which draws its inspiration either from the social evils of the times or the sensual or political passions of the writer. \* \* \*

These are true touches of nature, reflected through a poet's mind:—

"The Spring is here! for like a snowy flake,  
Her stern old mother dies upon the sea;  
The rivers—zealous for their freedom—break  
Their brittle bonds, and dance into the sea.

"The early morning clothes the quiet earth  
With a grey mantle, and the awakened sun  
Is struggling through the twilight into birth  
To bless the labour for the day begun.

"And now, imperial, he his presence rears,  
And drinks the dew-drops gathered by the night;  
The flowers that mourned, a-cold, dry up their tears,  
And lay their blushing faces to the light."

That last line is equal to Burns, of whom in his love for Nature the Poet reminds us; though doubtless, he has caught the melody of his rhythm and the moral of his lay from Gray \* \* \* We do not think it would be easy to match these stanzas in the whole range

of modern poetry. They have the deep religious pathos of Cowper—the melody of Gray—the truth to nature of the Scottish poet. \* \* It breathes, from first to last, a pure love of nature; and to find the occupant of a dark printing-office, in a dirty lane in London, pouring forth his worship in such pure images and melodious verse is, indeed, a circumstance as gratifying as it is novel. \* \* We hope that “Memories” will meet with the patronage of the English public.

### **Weekly Dispatch, November, 1855.**

“A pleasing poem, enhanced by several very beautifully tinted wood engravings admirably executed.

### **Sunday Times, November, 1855.**

“This is a charming volume. The ideas are chiefly remarkable for their homeliness and simplicity, and the spirit which pervades the whole is that of benevolence. The illustrations which are very numerous, are themselves highly poetical and elegant. All bear a rustic character, and carry the mind through pleasant scenes, among woods, corn fields, cattle, and pretty rural cottages. Altogether, Mr. Thomason’s volume deserves, and we trust it will meet with, great success.

### **The Press, December, 1855.**

“This is a pretty little volume of pastorals, which do credit to the taste and sentiment of the author. They bespeak a thorough appreciation of country life, and nice acquaintance with the peculiarities of the seasons. The illustrations are exceedingly well done; and on the whole we can assure Mr. Thomason that we have derived far more pleasure from his natural and graceful verse than from that of many authors of much greater pretension.

### **Maidstone Chronicle, May, 1856.**

This is a pastoral and descriptive poem. The work is chastely got up and embellished with various admirable tinted engravings, of which it need only be said that they are fit accompaniments of the poem, and that the poem is deserving of being so well illustrated. In our judgment the book will go down to posterity in companionship with the writings of Crabbe, and Blomfield, and Thomson, and Burns, and Cowper; and when the author shall have finally departed from those scenes on which he has so delighted to ponder, other artists will find many subjects in the “Memories” on which they will be pleased to exercise their skill.

We think the work needs no recommendation to all lovers of nature and good poetry, and we heartily wish that the writer may meet with all the success which he merits, and may be induced, as he is still a young man, to compose many more poems for their instruction and delight.

### **The Era, December, 1855.**

“It is an interesting thing to see the name which is on the title-page of this tasteful book repeated at its conclusion as the printer of its pages, bringing before us the pleasing idea of mechanical labour sweetened and exalted by poetical meditations, and aspirations after fame. Very tender and charming are these “Memories,” of George Thomas Thomason, following in the pensive and moral tone of Gray, if not rising quite to his strength and power. The “Memories” consist of four Poems on the seasons of the year; and we gather from them and the Introductory lines, that our author was once a resident in country scenes, the recollec-

tions of which visit him from time to time in busier town life. He has evidently a close acquaintance with rural sights, and sounds, and all the scenes connected with agricultural existence, and he has painted them with the pencil of truth and real feeling. The work is amply illustrated with woodcuts, some of which are beautiful, and all are deserving of commendation. The churchyard frontispiece, and the old-fashioned Lychgate in the distance, form an attractive opening to the book. A few lines in the introductory poem hint at the author's position at once:

"Spared but a moment from the sickly town,  
I feel new vigour throbbing from my heart,  
As on this fragrant bank I lay me down  
And think o'er scenes in which I once had part.

How often I have watched the changing skies,  
While resting shadowed by yon hawthorn tree—  
And peopled worlds; and 'mid the destinies  
Of fancied men, thought what would come of me.

\* \* \* \*

Time is, and Truth has triumphed over Hope,  
And all the myth of childhood's faith belies;  
For vanished dreams have narrowed up the scope  
Of what seemed once the brightest destinies."

For Mr. Thomason's comfort we would venture to remark, that although excelling in superiority over his fellow-mortals is the lot of scarcely one in a thousand, yet the *Excelsior* spirit is but rarely unrewarded. Miltons, Shaksperes, and even Grays are scarce articles in spite of all that education can effect; but had not a great many of Mr. Thomason's beautiful dreams and hopes been realized, we might have often seen his name, perhaps, as the printer of other people's thoughts, but should certainly never have had the pleasure of reading it in the author's honoured place on the title-page. This is a pretty volume for a Christmas present, and may in more ways than one teach a useful lesson to its readers. We sincerely recommend it both for its poetical and mechanical beauty.

### ~~~~~ The Herts. Guardian, August, 1856.

This is a beautiful and in many respects a remarkable book. It is beautiful with its elegant exterior, which fits it for any drawing-room; for its nicely tinted illustrations of country scenes, churches and landscapes, and, more than all, for the homely and truly English quiet beauty of its poetry. It is remarkable not merely because the author is of the country, and to its manners born, for Burns, Hogg, Clare, and others were of the country also; but it is remarkable for that after many years spent in London, the author revisited the scenes of his childhood and his youth, and the Memories before us are the thoughts in verse which there flowed upon his recollections; and they now appear, written and printed by the author, who has been first a working and is now a master and still a working printer in London. Mr. G. T. Thomason is the author and printer, and while this elegant book is equally creditable to his taste and skill as a tradesman, still more does it reflect honour on his genius as a poet. \*

\* \* The different scenes and employments of country life are depicted in pleasing and graceful verse, which possesses the merit—a rare one in these days—of being neither mystical nor obscure. Alfred Tennyson and Alexander Smith might, perhaps, look with scorn on a volume of plain, homely poetry, but Milton, Shakspeare, Thomson and Burns would hail the writer as a true poet—one of their brotherhood. \*

• • Of the calm and unpretending spirit of true poetry,

mixed here and there with evidences of pious thought and feeling, we can merely speak in general terms; and we earnestly recommend the volume to the notice of our readers, feeling assured, from the peculiar circumstances connected with both book and author, that it is worth regard; and knowing also, that independently of adventitious circumstances, the book ought to force its way. Those whose chances of seeing much of country life are rare, may in this book feel themselves rustics though pent in close city atmosphere; and those who delight in country scenes may have their pleasures doubled with this book for a companion."

### The Lincolnshire Times, August, 1856.

We observe that the name which figures on the title page as that of the author of this very handsome volume is repeated at the end as its printer. This fact of two single gentlemen being thus rolled into one is of some significance; for it tells of mechanical toil relieved and sweetened by the cultivation of a poetic spirit which finds alike its inspiration and its outlet in sentiments the most kindly, humane and spiritual; and it throws a powerful cross-light of meaning upon the opening stanzas of the introduction:

"Spared but a moment from the sickly town,  
I feel new vigour throbbing from my heart,  
As on this fragrant bank I lay me down  
And think o'er scenes in which I once took part."

The "memories" which Mr. Thomason recalls are those of rural life as exhibited in the varying round of the four seasons. With the deep and fervent feeling which belongs to the poetic nature—with the loving delight of one who has drunk in and pondered over with joy unutterable, though, as needs it must, somewhat pensive and subdued (for it is most surely true that sombre feelings are mysteriously connected with scenes of deepest peace and rarest beauty) every sight, and sound, and peculiarity, of pastoral existence, he "summons to the sessions of his thought" the remembrances of these, and embodies them with vivid exactness, but with a calm and graceful beauty in sweetly-flowing numbers. In his verses we have really

"The harvest of a quiet eye  
That sleeps and broods on its own heart."

In them there is no outburst of tumultuous passion; they are perfectly free from spasm and rant; the great swelling words so common in some recent poems, which only one's astonishment at their frequent recurrence and amazing turgidity makes him hold his breath from justly denouncing as profane, have no place here. All is chaste, calm, sweet, and simple. Redundancy of ornament has been avoided as carefully as slovenliness of expression; and though these advantages are counteracted by occasional fakeness and common-placeism—though a search for those exquisite wordings of an exquisite thought which we find only in our greatest poets and when found at once acknowledged as perfect, may be as vain as for any evidences of Titanic reach and power, yet we are sure that no lover of fine feeling and felicitous utterance, no one who has an eye for what is simple, pure, and loveable, can read the book without admiring it. We must add that it is beautifully printed, that each page of letter-press is illustrated with nicely-tinted engravings, and that it is bound in a very elegant style. Thus, as respects both poetical and mechanical beauty, it deserves a warm recommendation and a wide welcome."

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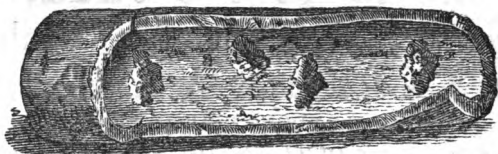


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Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have pleasure in giving publicity to the following Letter from a party who has had it in use for a considerable length of time.

From Sir RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., Ventor, Isle of Wight.  
(Second Testimonial.)

In reply to your letter received this morning, respecting Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here.

Every variety of Gutta Percha Articles, such as Mill Bands, Tubing, Soles, Sheet, Pump Buckets, Fire Buckets, Bosses, Union Joints, Flasks, Bottles, Bowls, Chamber Vessels, Toilet Trays, Curtain Rings, Galvanic Batteries, Talbotype Trays, &c., &c, manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company, and sold by their wholesale dealers in town and country.

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N.B.—The Company's Illustrated Circulars, with Instructions for Joining Tubes, &c., and for securely attaching Gutta Percha Soles, will be forwarded (post free) on receipt of Four Postage stamps.

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